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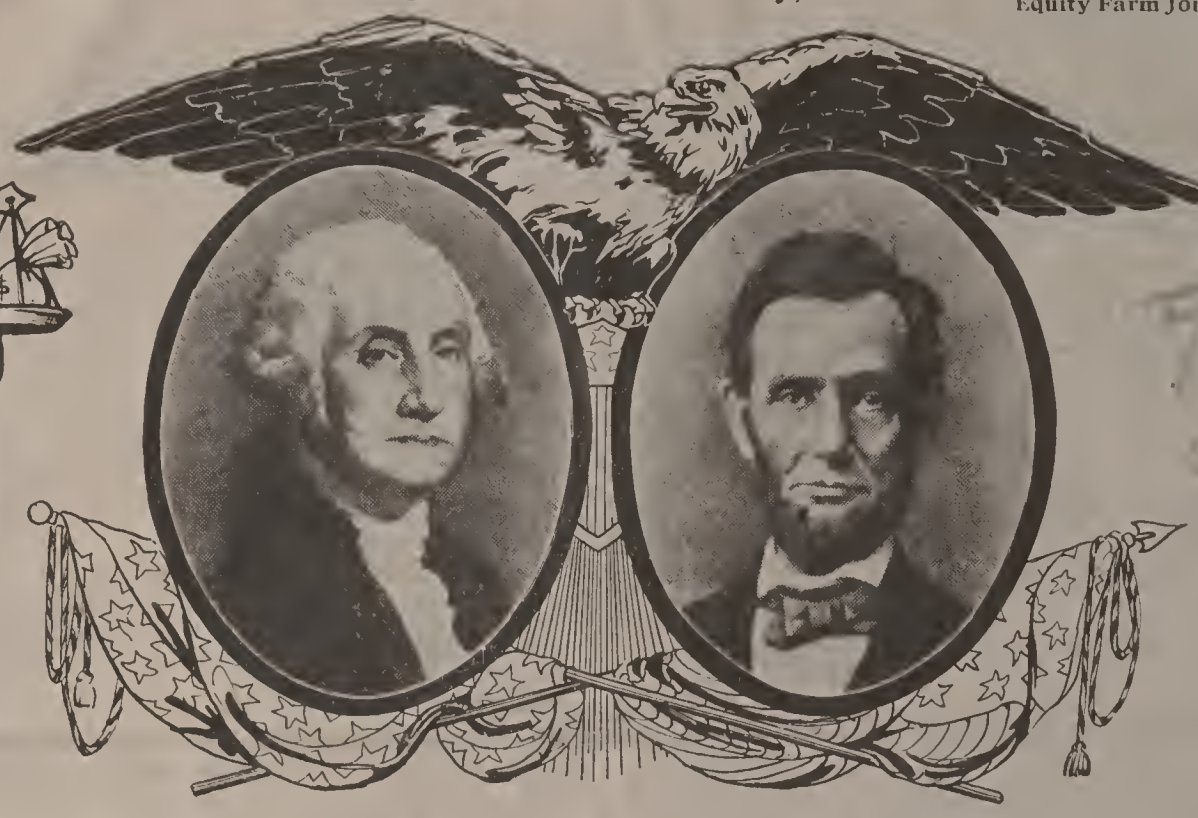
CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE

A PERIODICAL for FARM FOLKS

DEVOTED TO COUNTRY LIFE UPLIFT

Vol. IV. No. 2 Indianapolis, Indiana, February, 1911

Successor to Equity Farm Journal



Apostles of Equity Whose Birth The Nation Celebrates This Month

LET'S CO-OPERATE for BETTER FARMING BETTER BUSINESS and BETTER LIVING ON THE FARM

WHEN FARMERS PROSPER EVERYBODY PROSPERS

LETS BE CO-OPERATORS

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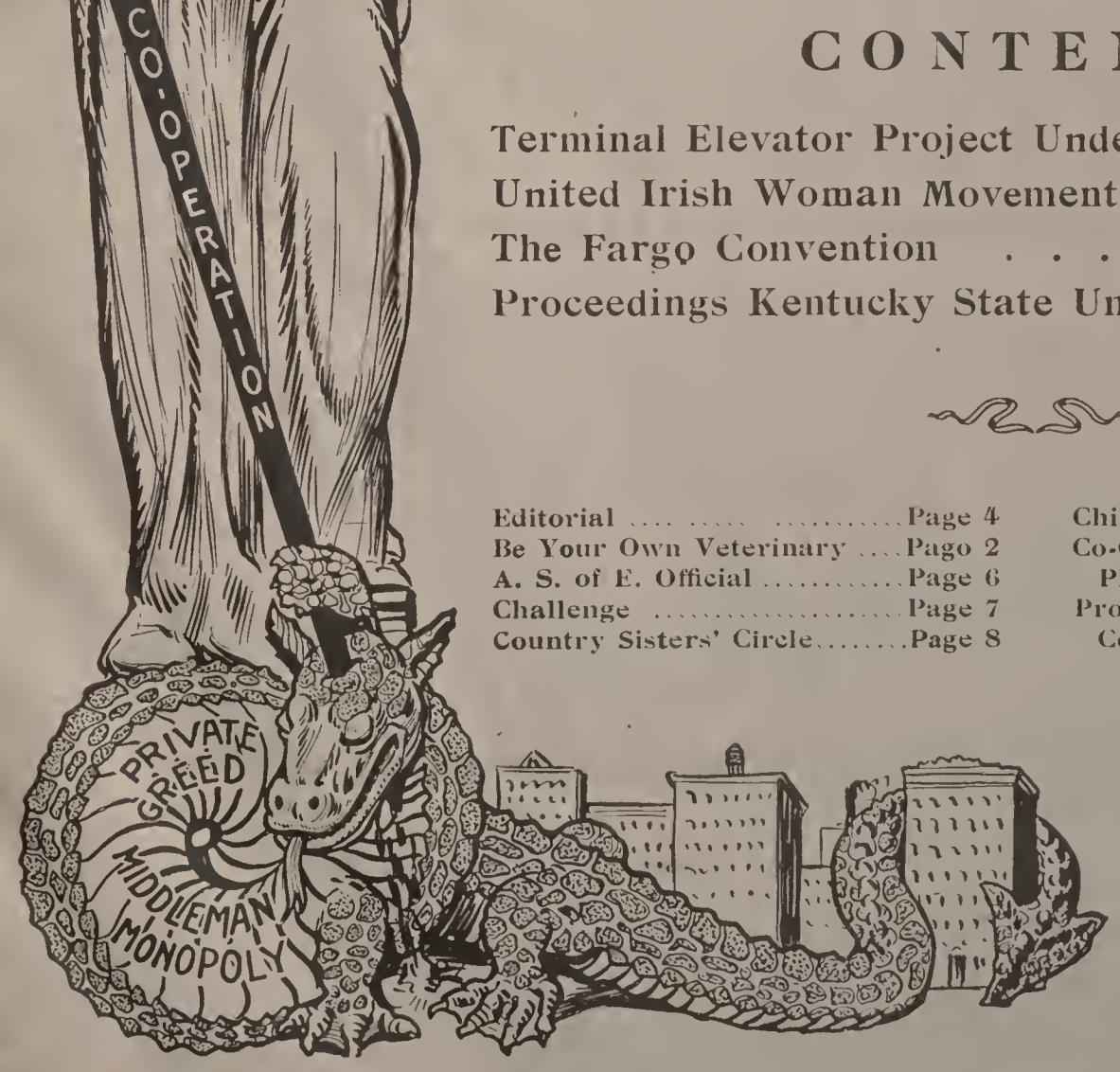

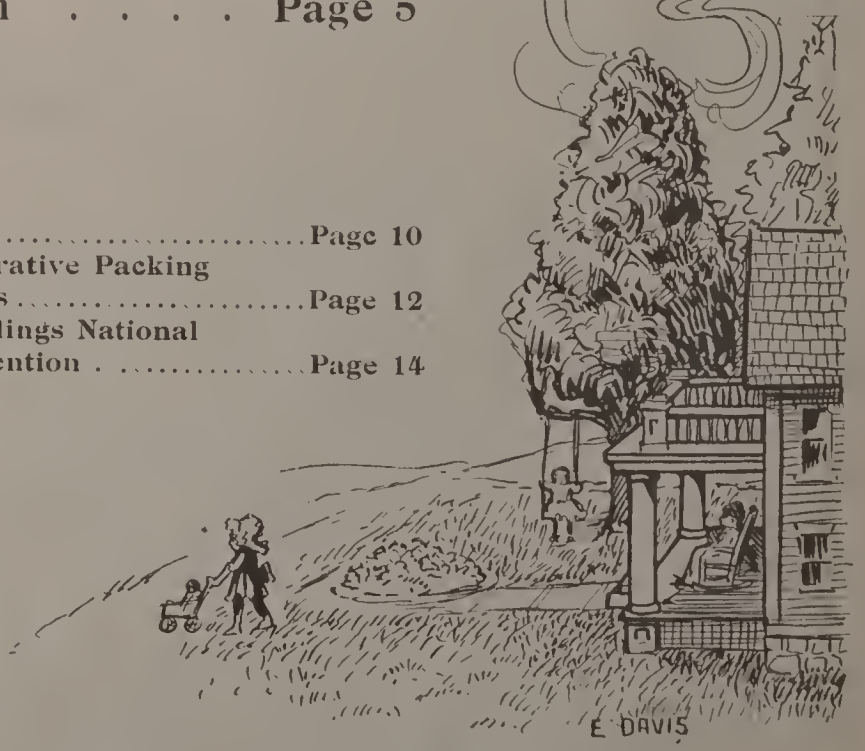

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and

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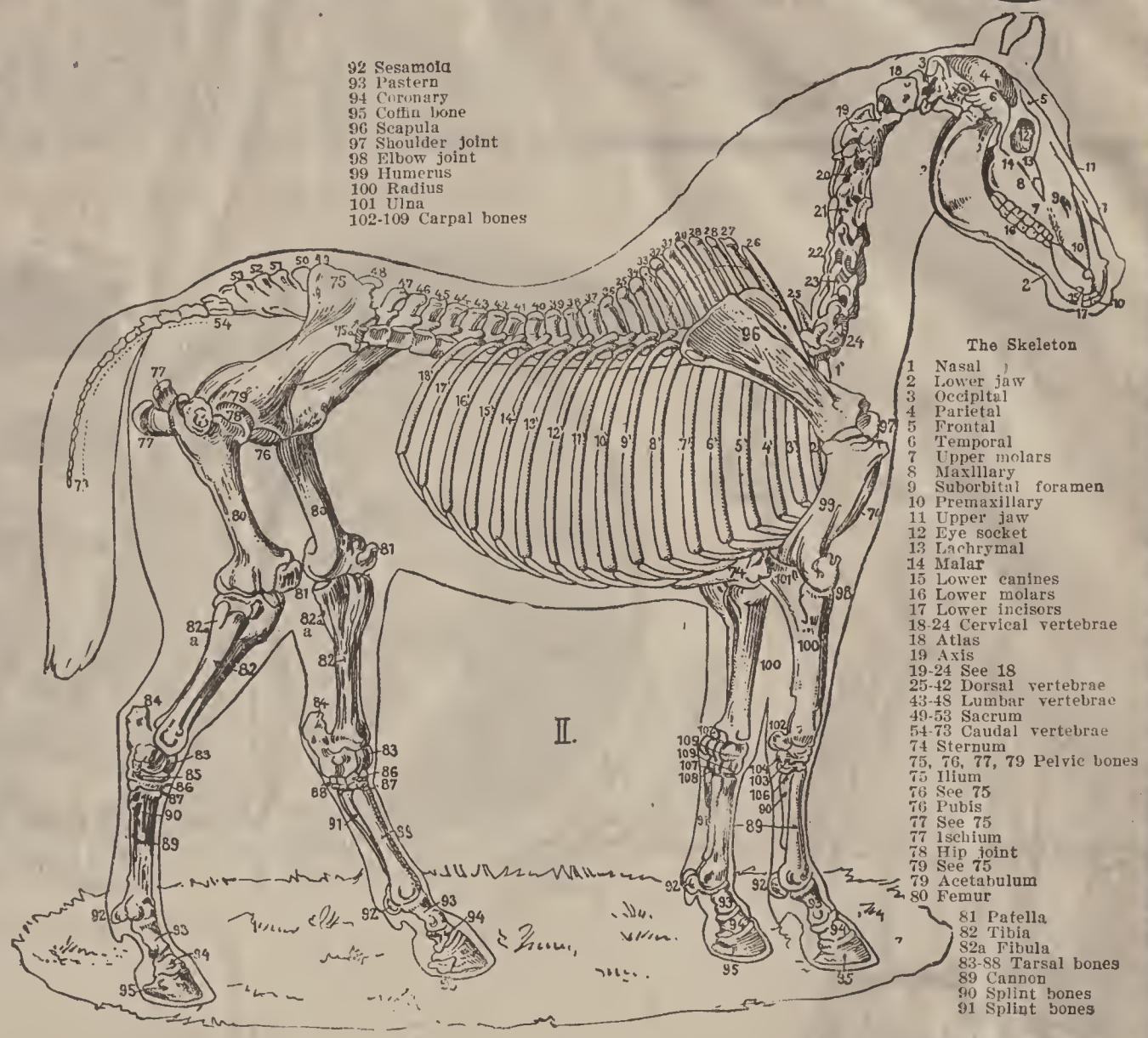
It has to be seen and studied to be fully appreciated. Its value and beauty cannot be told with words but if you will read the following brief description you can get a little idea of what it is.



Copyright, 1909, by S. Blake Willsden.

Our Willsden Live Stock Anatomical Chart will be found more valuable than any book or publication that can be secured anywhere at any price. This Anatomical Chart is indeed a wonder and it must be seen to be appreciated. It includes five distinct charts of the horse printed in five different colors, first showing exterior parts; second the bones; third the veins or circulatory system; fourth the muscles, and fifth, the internal organs. Each part, bone, vein, muscle and organ, is numbered and each number corresponds to a name in key which is a part of chart, so that the youngest school boy can refer to the chart and give you the name of any part of the anatomy of your farm animals. There are also five similar plates, for each of the COW, SHEEP, HOG and CHICKEN. All are carefully drawn and engraved in the correct coloring. This Wall Chart is composed of three sheets of extra heavy white glazed paper printed in colors. Each sheet is 36 inches long by 28 inches wide and fitted with brass eyes for hanging on the wall.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN VETERINARY

Accompanying the plates illustrating the anatomy of the amimals which contribute so largely to the subsistence and wealth of the civilized nations of the world, is an artitle on each animal, written by some eminent authority, as for instance: "The Cow," by Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association; "The Horse," by J. W Thompson, editor "Spirit of the West;" "Swine," by Hon. F. D. Coburn, author of "Swine in America," and secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. These articles describe the symptoms of the diseases the animals are subject to, and give the most authentic methods for the prevention and cure of such maladies. Some of the maladies prescribed have hitherto been unpublished

The information contained in this chart will enable any farmer or stockman to save hundreds of dollars in loss or stunting of animals on account of neglect or mal-treatment in cases of sickness or accident The illustrations are so clear and the methods of diagnosing and treating of ailments so simple, that every farmer can be his own animal doctor and give speedy relief instead of waiting for the arrival of a professional. As at least 90 percent of all domestic animals are never seen by a professional veterinary in any event, it is very important for the owner of livestock to be well posted in veterinary science himself. That he can be by possessing and studying Willsden's Unrivalled Live Stock Anatomical Chart.

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The first page contains a map of the world and a map of the United States set in a border composed of the Flags of all Nations of the Earth, printed in their original color . The front page of the second sheet of this chart contains a map of your State set in a border of the photographs of all the Governors that have served since it became a State. On the backs of the pages are statistical tables, giving the number and value of live stock and crops by years and States, and hundreds of other little items of other information,

An alphabetical list of all the postoffices, cities, towns and country villages within the State is printed on the back of one sheet; this is keyed so that anyone can tell at a glance whether the place is a postoffice served by a rural route or a star route, whether there is a bank or an express office there, and the population of each.

HOW TO GET IT

You can get this valuable chart absolutely free of charge. All we ask of you is to get two of your neighbors to give you their subscriptions for the Co-Operators' Guide for one year at fifty cents each, or get one subscription and send us twenty-five cents extra.

In order to make it all the easier for you to get the subscriptions you may tell your neighbors that we will send them, absolutely free of charge, one of our Farmer's Record Books if they will give you their subscription.

Better get one of these Farmer's Record Books at once, and put it and a copy of the Co-Operato 's Guide in your pocket next time you go somewhere. It may prove to be just the place and time to pick up a few new subscriptions.

USE THIS BLANK.

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $ _____ for _____ new yearly subscriptions to the Co-Operators' Guide to be sent to

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If only one yearly subscription is sent the chart can be had by sending 25 cents extra and making a cross in this square, ☐

Kindly send free of charge to each of these a copy of your Farmers' Record Book and a Willsden Live Stock and Atlas Wall Chart to the writer.

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EDITORIAL

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE.

With this issue the name of the Equity Farm Journal is changed to "Co-operators' Guide." Every farmer in the country is more or less of a co-operator, and every farmer in the country, almost without exception, is continually being imposed upon by fakers who want his assistance in promoting what they call co-operative schemes. The fakers know that the farmer is interested in co-operation, and in sympathy with the co-operative spirit. While they know this, they are also aware of the fact that the farmer has not studied the subject very deeply.

The average farmer has a very good conception of co-operation theoretically, but knows comparatively little about it from a historical point of view. His knowledge of it in this respect is perhaps more or less local in its scope. It is his eagerness to know what is being done co-operatively elsewhere and by others that makes him the easy prey of the fakers.

It is time, therefore, that there was some means provided to which the farmer may turn for information and guidance in his effort to be a co-operator. What could be more appropriate than that the National rogan of a national farmers' organization that has weathered so many gales and brought to the front so many truths as to what real co-operatiou is, should be a guide for co-operators.

Many of the labor organizations of this country, as well as the employes of the federal government, particularly those of the Postoffice Department, are seriously studying co-operation, and in many instances have commenced to apply it for their mutual welfare in a commercial way. "Co-operators' Guide" on the news stands will attract the attention of these and perhaps be the means of getting producer and consumer closer together because of the name.

With the change of name we beg to call our readers' attention to the fact that it will not be the editor who will be the guide by means of his editorials. The value of this publication as a guide for co-operators will be the lessons learned from the whole contents of each issue. We hope that it will be a melting pot, as it were, of our thousand and one different co-operative ideas. It can be this if its readers will take up for discussion by correspondence the many questions that are continually bobbing up in their various localities as to what to do in this matter and that matter so as to be sure to make a success of the enterprises they have undertaken to promote and establish on a true co-operative basis.

If the Co operators' Guide can be the means of getting co-operators to exchange views, ideas and experiences in its columns, so that those who read it will be a little wiser than those who don't read it, when it comes to the question of a practical application of the principles of co-operation as a means of solving the many perplexing problems that are sure to arise in their respective communities, then we shall feel that it will not be a Co-operators' Guide in vain.

Let the good work begin. What is the proper share denomiuation for co-operative companies—$10.00, $25.00 $50.00, or $100.00 a share? And why? Write a letter for publication.

A TRIFLE OLD.

"God give us men; times like these demand strong minds,
True hearts and willing hands,
Men whom the lust for office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions aud a will,
Men who are honest, men who will not lie
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty
And in private thinking."

If John G. Holland had written the above poem in the present day he might have been tempted to add something that would include a prayer to save us from men who are weak enough, when placed in positions of trust, to follow a snake in the grass whose noise can be heard but whose movements can not be seen, or who will leave a safe and well-beaten path to take chances on getting a ride on a rainbow by tieing themselves to a bag of gas.

Farmers' organizations have suffered more from weak-kneed and weak-minded officers who, upon the invitation of most any kind of a glib-tongued promoter, schemer or politician, will take a fly after a rainbow without even seeing that provision is made for a parachute with which to come down a little easy when they get tired of flying with the fellow.

Wonder why we don't use the same conservative kind of sense when we undertake to manage what are the affairs of all of us together, as we use when each of us manages his own affairs by and for himself alone?

Holland's poem is a trifle old.

A MISNOMER.

The name of the new national political organization just formed is surely a misnomer. Here are its purposes:

> First, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; second, direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials; third, the direst election of delegates to National Conventions with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for President and Vice President; fourth, amendment to State Constitutions providing for the initiative referendum and recall; fifth, a thorough-going corrupt practices act.

Really now, wouldn't, for instance, "Popular Government League" be more consistent with such purposes as this than "National Progressive Republican League. The Republican party has no copyright on popular government. In so far as it has had a beginning within the bonndaries of various states and smaller units of our government it is sometimes the result of the efforts of men who call the result of united action by the people regardless of party alignment. The membership of such men as the United States Senators from Oklahoma, Owen aud Gore, would be a valuable asset for an organizatiou having such objects as this one.

It is well also in this conuection to recognize that nearly all of the great organizations of skilled laborers and farmers have had the principles of popular government made a part of the laws adopted for the government of the affairs of their own organizations and have already had a great deal of experience in that line. These organizations can not afford to hitch up with any political party scheme.

It is doubtful indeed whether these five tundamental principles of popular government will be successfully maugurated on a national scale without the assistance of these men and organizations. Why then stick so closely to the old fogy partisan idea as to practically bar these from active participation?

Partisau effort politically in this country has been reduced to a scramble for the spoils of office. A political party is no longer a number of men banded together for the protection or promotion of principles of government. In political partisan work nowadays, a wink from the boss, when it comes to a question of final results, is many times more powerful than the finest oration of the most sincere reformer.

While the name of the new child is perhaps open to criticism, we can not help but bid it Godspeed because the men at its helm are unquestionably sincere.

"FARMERS AND PROTECTIVE TARIFF."

It is barely possible that the proposed "reciprocoity" agreement with Canada will force an alignment of interests and people in this country on two sides of the question, "Is the farmer aud farming the foundation of the whole country's prosperity and general welfare?"

The farmer has responded to calls for help to maintain the protective tariff policy of this country up to the present time. He has not done it because of any direct benefits that he might derive. He has done it by yielding to the argument that he should help protect infant industry, manufacturing in particular, and thus create a greater consumption of his products at home. It was explained to the farmer that the net profit to him would be greater if his products were consumed at home instead of being seut to foreign countries to be consumed. It was agreed that the transportation charges, as well as some handling charges, would be saved aud added to his profits. The farmer agreed in good faith, but the other fellow has been a rascal all along the line and the farmer would be justified now in requiring the duty removed from a great many manufactured articles, but maintained at its present standard on all farm products.

First we beheld the wholesale fraud in the collection of duty on sugar products, making it almost impossible for sugarcane and sugar-beet growers, in this country, to develop their industry in any manner.

Then the evasion of the duty on grain in the form of the notorious drawback clause. This made it possible for the grain manufacturiug interests to import grain from foreign countries and thus be able to keep their business in operation at a profit, regardless of what happened to the grain grower at home. Hundreds of other little instances of similar character that have taken place in the past need not be mentioned.

The people of this country must line up, for or against, the farmer and his direct interests in the immediate future; that is, if the farmer will bestir himself in the least. It may be that the manufacturing and other commercial interests will recede from their position for the present, but look out for the dog in the manger if they do.

We have recently had the effort to flood the markets of this country with cheap barley, by a temporary suspension of the duty on it, and thus destroy the market for home grown barley when it gets ready this fall. Then came the announcement about the Government having been defrauded of five million dollars ($5,000,000) annually by neglect to collect duty on tobacco from foreign countries. No wonder the American Tobacco Company has been able to resist the American tobacco growers as persistently as it has.

Now, to cap the climax, comes the proposed "reciprocity" agreement with Canada. Letting down the bars on food stuffs from Canada to the United States and on agricultural implements from the United States to Canada would flood American markets with Canadian farm products, and the manufacturers' market for farm implements would stimulate a demand for them at home, and with it an increase in price for American farmers to pay.

Farm products in free, agricultural implements out free, and prices on farm products down, and on farm implements up, may sound like merry music to some but if the American farmer will stop to listen to it a while it may prove to be a bugle call to battle.

Fortunately for the American farmer, there are now farmers' organizations strong enough to shake the country from end to end if it be necessary to prevent an injustice being done. This is an occasion when every farmer in the country who has not made himself a part of any organization should do so at once. We want nothing better to prove that if farmers shall not be a door-mat for other classes of people they must at all times set aside a part of their income for the maintenance of an organization.

Farmers can not rise quickly and unitedly as they have done on several occasions these last years without being organized.

Let us hope that this impending danger will stimulate every mother's

(Concluded on page 10.)

TERMINAL ELEVATOR PROJECT UNDER WAY

The A. S. of E. Accomplishes What Others Have Given Up

By THEO. G. NELSON

Less than a quarter of a century ago, the great prairies of the Dakotas and Minnesota, and particularly the Red River Valley of the North were being put under cultivation. It was soon learned that the fertile soil would produce more grain than the people who resided in ' that section of the country could use for themselves. This meant that the grain-growers had to, somehow or other, get in communication with those sections of the country where too little grain for home consumption was produced.

In those days, farmers had given little, if any, thought to the matter of organizing for the better marketing of their own crops. The principa purpose of organization, as then urged and practiced, was to profit by a saving on what they purchased, rather than by a saving on what it cost to get their products on the market. Being unorganized, they were helpless to undertake anything feasible in the way of collective marketing. They could not ship to distant points without doing so collectively because as a rule most of them were small farmers and each one could not afford to pay the expense of hunting a market, or of attending to the marketing of his own little crops.

People with money and business experience saw this condition existing and promptly appeared upon the scene, ready to help the farmer in his troubles. The farmer then, as often now, was auxious to grab at that which cost the least, and then, as now, that which cost the least in the first instance proved most expensive in the last.

The statement made by a few farmers this spring in favor of the suspension of duty on barley because it would help them to get cheaper seed, is a sample of the kind of reasoning in which farmers sometimes indulge. It would be a wise and profitable proposition, wouldn't it, to get seed cheap, and while getting it permit every home market to become flooded with barley so that when we had the crop ready that we had raised from the cheap seed, we could not even get what we paid for the seed for the crop we had raised from it. It would be wiser to pay $1.50 a bushel for the few bushels we need for seed, if by so doing we could be certain of getting a good price for our barley when we had raised a crop. Talk about penny wise and pound foolish!

Middlemen Kind to Own Pockets.

But back to our subject. It was only a short while until the farmers discovered that the helpful middlemen were helpful indeed, but most helpful for their own pocket books, buying wheat at local shipping points at a price that netted them from 3 to 15 cents a bushel. By reading in the papers reports of sales at Minneapolis and comparing the prices with the price at home, the farmers' suspicions were aroused. The difference was too large to look good to them. Investigation revealed the fact that the cost of freight and handling charges, as near as the farmer could find it (it was awful hard to find things out then) were sometimes only half as large as the difference between what the buyer paid for wheat in the terminal market—Minneapolis, Duluth, etc.

Soon these sturdy grain growers got a notion in their head that by organizing local shipping associations and either buying, building or leasing an elevator in the local market, they could garner for themselves the profits that had been flowing into the middleman's pocket. While their reasoning was correct, it was here that they bumped into trouble proper. The idea of farmers undertaking to ship their own products to the terminal markets! Why it was preposterous. The farmer's business was to produce the stuff—the marketing of it belonged to specialists in that line, and as a result, the first shipments from farmers were given the d—l all along the line, from the sampler to the appeal board, weighmaster and inspectors included.

After many struggles and failures the farmers have finally made a success of local handling of grain. In some instances it is perhaps due more to a stubborn loyalty on the part of the farmers to their own business, even at an apparent loss, than to the soundness of the economic principle upon which they are operating. In all instances where the Roachdale system of distributing profits on patronage as well as on capital invested has been adopted, the companies have been successful, and there is no doubt but what they have now hit upon a sound economic principle which will mean the permanency of the local handling ot grain by farmers themselves.

Overcoming the local troubles, however, does not solve the trouble in the terminal markets. It does not insure proper dockage, proper weights nor a return to the shipper of the profits resulting from judicious mixing of grain in the terminal markets where grain is prepared for re-shipment and particularly for export. Some ten years ago the North Dakota Bankers' Association investigated conditions in the terminal markets. Their report disclosed that almost wholesale robbery was going on, and the ire of the people was thoroughly aroused. The organization of a terminal elevator company of the farmers themselves was suggested and an effort made to put it on foot, but for some reason, which we will not endeavor to present here, the movement never made much headway. A later recruit in this direction was the North Dakota Farmers & Grain Dealers' Association. It, too, gave up the task.

A. S. of E. Accomplished What Others Failed in.

When the American Society of Equity was taken up by the farmers of the northwest, the matter of getting a terminal elevator and grain-handling movement by farmers themselves on foot was put up to it. It recognized the importance of the matter, tackled the problem, worked at it bravely, until now the A. S. of E. can point with pride to the fact that under its banner has been accomplished what seemed impossible in any other way.

On May 30, 1908, the secretaries of Minnesota, North and South Dakota State Unions, A. S. of E., and the president of the Grain Growers' Department of the Society, to-wit, R. H. Aldrich, C. U. Pierson, W .I. Lowthian and Theo. G. Nelson, assembled in a little room at the St. James hotel in Minneapolis, and there, with information and assistance given by some of the most active warhorses in the ill-fated Minnesota Farmers' Exchange, among whom was O. G. Major, M. S. Blair and others, well known among the farmers of the Northwest, wrestled with the perplexin problem for two days.

The men comprising this committee concluded that the real problem was not only a matter of raising sufficient money with which to handle grain and operate terminal elevators, but conditions had to be produced which would make it possible for farmers to patronize the institution when once launched. Indeed it was not only a matter of making it possible. There had to be an awakening in the rank and file of the farmers to the fact that the mere condemning of existing conditions would not alter those conditions. It was necessary for the farmers themselves to get in earnest about wanting to ship their grain to their own agency and to proceed to get matters in their local companies so arranged that these could be depended upon as sources of supply or there could be no lasting change.

Instead of incorporating a company and proceeding to sell shares of stock, this committee concluded that a subscription contract by which each agreed with all the rest who signed it to do certain things, had better be circulated. It was also provided that the commission for getting share subscriptions should be so small as not be an inducement to professional promoters; only enough was provided for to cover the absolutely necessary expenses of printing and distributing the blanks, literature and other means of getting the proposition before the farmers, as well as the cost of incorporating.

It will be observed that it has now

Continued on Page 11.

THE UNITED IRISHWOMAN MOVEMENT

Preparing Now for Christmas Bazaar

By ANITA E. LETT

United Irishwomen are as were united Irishmen in the old days—a revolutionary body, the objects aimed at being the same, i. e. the uplifting of their country; but the weapons used for the attainment of this object are of quite a different type. In the old days united Irishmen fought with pikes and blunderbusses, but the weapons to be used by Irishwomen are "self-help" and "love"; love in regard to each other and their country. The methods are not to be practical war, but practical Christianity. As you readers are no doubt aware, much has been done for rural Ireland in recent times by the efforts of the men who founded the Agricultural Co-Operative movement, notably Sir Horace Plunkett and the Rev. F. A. Finlay, S. J. But notwithstanding these efforts and the great improvement effected thereby, much still remains to be done, and to the women of Ireland we must look for the development and completion of the great work initiated by the pioneers of co-operation.

Unfortunately most Irishmen in these later days are so absorbed in purely political matters, and the amassing of funds (through their kinsmen in America and various other ways so that party feuds and general agitation may not cease to exist) that they have necessarily little time left to devote to the study of the economic condition of the country. With the differences and bickerings which existed in the past between landlords and tenants, and at the present time between the different sections of political and religious bigots, nobody has thought of the uplifting or brightening of home life in rural Ireland, and hence the continual drain by emigration, our country folks being anxious to get away from this lifeless life.

Fired by the example of the Women's Granges in the United States, and the Women's Guilds in some of the most flourishing European nations, a few women in Ireland, anxious for the betterment of their fellow countrywoman (and men) are making an effort now to carry out a similar idea in Ireland. Already a branch of United Irishwomen has been founded and is doing good and useful work. The objects are briefly to reconstruct the countryside to brighten rural life, to bring pressure to bear on local authorities to redress many existing evils in poor law systems, and to co-operate over buying household goods and selling home produce. These objects will appeal to all true patriots at home and abroad and ultimately bring about the happiness and contentment of rural Ireland.

A meeting of representative women from all parts of Ireland was held in Dublin on Sept. 30. Sir Horace Plunkett addressed the meeting. He admitted that the great mistake made by the pioneers of the Irish Agricultural Co-Operative movement was that women had not been brought more prominently into it. He was pleased to see this little sister of co-operation coming to the fore and he trusted she would walk hand in hand with her big brother and take her proper place in the social and economic regeneration of her country. It is hoped that as a result of the meeting, branches of United Irishwomen will be formed to set this movement on foot throughout the whole country, and that they will meet with the success which has crowned the efforts of the County Wexford Women, who only established their Bree Branch last June. Since then the energetic committee composed of women of all sections of the community have brought their parish to the notice of all Ireland. They began with a village dance, the next item was a lecture on "Health," then at a public meeting, discussed the Midwives' bill which already working in a most satisfactory way in England, is badly needed in rural Ireland. A resolution was passed asking the M. P.'s to use their influence to have Ireland included in the legislation. The meeting also discussed the importation of second-hand clothes (which often carry with them infectious diseases), with the result that the local authorities took up the matter vigorously. Other matters concerning the well being of the poor were also under discussion. In August a Village Flower and Industrial Show was brought off with great success, and it is hoped that much good will result from the friendly rivalry it created. And now these energetic ladies are arranging for a woman from the Parish to go to Dublin to be trained as a maternity nurse with the idea of her returning to live and work in her native parish where her services are badly needed. The funds needed for the training are to be collected by "Uuited Irishwomen," and at Christmas they propose holding a concert and bazaar with the object of raising money for the purpose. This is the sort of work Ireland requires. Too long have we been following the example of the Chinese in what I may call Forefather Worship, ever looking back to our great and glorious past and doing nothing practical to better the present and future conditions of our country. Truly the quotation of the highest of all authorities is peculiarly applicable to Ireland, "Let the dead bury their dead."

A lady of my acquaintance, who loves Ireland and her people, and who in spite of great opposition gives most of her life in bettering the condition of her poorer neighbors, when recently starting a village library, asked a prominent personage in the neighborhood if he could suggest the names of some good and useful books. The only book he could suggest which he thought suitable was "Thought of the Dear Departed." This exactly describes the state of mind of the great majority of our people. It rests with the women of Ireland to dispel this gloomy brooding over our past. They are, and will be to the end of time a most powerful influence for good or evil in the home life of any country and in Ireland perhaps more than in any other, it is necessary for them to awake to a sense of their responsibilities and duties, for the blunders and passions of men have left the countryside joyless and barren. To alter this state of affairs is surely a task that should gratify the highest ambition of every Irishwoman, whether at home or abroad, and make our dear little island once more the "first flower of the earth, the first gem of the sea."

"Songs of sorrow long have told
Our suffering country's ills,
But 'tis time that songs of joy
Should ring through Irish Hills."

THE FARGO CONVENTION

The 1911 sessions of the great Tristate Grain and Stock Growers' Convention which assembled at Fargo, N. D., on January 17 last, is now history.

One of the chief features of the program this year was a half day session conducted by and under the auspices of the American Society of Equity.

J. M. Anderson, secretary of North Dakota Union, A. S. of E., was to deliver the first address on the subject, "Benefits Derived By Means of the A. S. of E. by Grain Growers." To everybody's sorrow, however, he was laid out by overwork and asked to be excused. Mr. Theo. I. Nelson, president of the Grain Growers' Department, was asked to preside at the convention and to take Mr. Anderson's place on the program. He answered the request by saying that it was hardly fair to ask a fellow to tackle a subject like that without any notice.

On Thursday afternoon, January 19, the society took charge of the big Tristate Convention and in a few words Mr. Nelson pointed out three distinct benefits derived through and by the American Society of Equity by the Grain Growers in the Northwest. First, that to it, and it alone, was due "dollar wheat" in the spring of 1911, and because of its teachings which had since been followed by the grain growers of the northwest the price of wheat in Minneapolis had seldom stayed below one dollar more than a day or so at a time. The second great benefit was the introduction of Rochdale Corporation as a fundamental principle in the operation of farmer's elevators. Since its adoption by the New Rochford, N. D. Equity Elevator Company it has proven to be a sure winner, and farmers' elevators in all sections of the Northwest are rapidly adopting it. The third great benefit was the successful undertaking of the terminal elevator movement. It was pointed out that where all other efforts had failed, the A. S. of E. had succeeded, and when the speaker announced that that very morning the first goal, namely, the subscription of a fund of $50,000 had been reached the audience broke loose in loud applause.

Mr. T. B. McMannus, of Furgus Falls, Wis., ex-member of the Minnesota Grain Board Appeals, was next introduced, and read a most valuable paper on the subject of "Inspection of Grain." The essence of this we will publish in a later issue of the Guide.

President J. H. Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, delivered his annual address during the afternoon, and from an A. S. of E. standpoint could hardly have spoken better if he had been a national lecturer of the Society.

Hon. M. F. Sharp, president of the National Union A. S. of E., was the principal speaker of the afternoon. He kept the audience spellbound for nearly an hour and a half. Some times the listeners applauded and some times they laughed, and then again one could read sober deliberation in the countenances. It is not possible to give that masterful address justice by quoting extracts from it, but in the absence of the complete copy that is the best we can do. Mr. Sharpe spoke in part as follows:

"The object of this society is to solve the problems that come before the farmers. The mission is to teach co-operation among the farmers, and to obtain reasonable rates for the farmer and to build elevators, cold storage houses and warehouses on the farms and in the terminals. We want to teach the best methods of marketing the crops. You all know that when the farmer prospers all other manner of business prospers. The trusts and those who deal in and make the markets have done much to improve the farmers, and in improving them improved the common people. They use the farmer and their products to enable them to live in luxury while the farmer ekes out a miserable existence on the farm. We have been made wards of and treated as a piece of machinery. The trusts do not want you to get scientific knowledge. They don't want you to know what the cost of living is. They do not want you to talk or have liberty. It does not suit them, because knowledge begets uneasiness and makes its possessor a man of inquiry. The trusts have the same idea that the old slave owners had and that was to keep their slaves in ignorance so they wouldn't know anything but to work.

"One of the missions of the Society is to lift the farmer out of that condition; to acquaint them with the needs of the farmer. This will place them on a level with the very best business of the country and then everybody will take their hats off to the farmers.

"There is too much indifference a mong the farmers; there is too much carelessness, which permits your business to go into the hands of parties who care nothing for you.

"One of the objects of the society is to cut out a lot of the useless toll gates that exist between the farmer and his final market; to establish a system of prices that will insure the farmer getting what is his due. I am not going to spend my time in cursing the trusts and combines.

"It is the lack of co-operation and selfishness that have prevented the farmers from getting what is due them. There is no law in the land which compels you to sell at any time or even at all. You know we are living in an age of organization, therefore it is necessary for the farmers to organize. All branches of business have organizations except the farmer, and the time is coming when he, too, will organize.

"These business men organize the trusts because it is to their interest to do so. the meat trust, the milk trust, the grain trust, all are making money out of the farmers' product without any labor on their part.

"It is up to the farmers to get busy and work out their own salvation,"

Mr. Sharp then gave an interesting account of what the Society has been doing in his state in the tobacco crop, how it had benefited the farmers there and from that drew the conclusion that the same work could be done here.

Another interesting number on the program was by Mr. R. McKenzie, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, and a director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, Canada.

His story was one of fact and accomplishment more than theory. He told how from an apparently small beginning a few years ago the farmers of Western Canada were now, by means of organization, the balance of power in nearly all the Provinces. He pointed to the importance of farmers' organizations having publications (newspapers and periodicals) that they could depend on before going into any fight. His story of how the farmers in Canada have gradually gotten sufficient control of the banking interests to make the financing of their own undertakings comparatively easy, was a very interesting one.

The limit of ownership of shares of stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Company was $200 to an individual, with only one vote to a man, regardless of the number of shares. When Mr. McKenzie stated that they were considering the matter of permitting individuals to own as much as one thousand dollars' ($1,000.00) worth each of the stock of the company, he was asked whether in connection with this proposed increase in individual ownership there was any inclination to increase the number of votes per man. To this question he answered a decisive "no."

The Grain Growers' Grain Company had, since the 30th of June, last summer, handled nearly 16,000,000 bushels of the Canada grain crop.

The Tri-State Convention was a means of reaching many new ears with the gospel of Equity.

Proceedings Kentucky State Meeting.

The State convention of the A. S. of E. Kentucky State Union convened at the court house in Bowling Green on Jan. 11, 1911. In the absence of State President Cantrill, the meeting was called to order by Vice President C. M. Barnett and followed with invocation by Rev. Miller, of State Street Methodist Chruch, and following this there was a short cutertainment given by studeuts of the Business University and the State Normal School.

On motion of Senator McConnell a rising vote of thanks was teudered the students.

Hon. A. C. Delaney, of Bowling Green, delivered the welcome address in a manner that made the delegates feel that they were truly welcome to the beautiful city of Bowling Green. Mr. Cantrill had arrived by this time aud responded in a very pleasing way, thanking the people and city for their kind and warm welcome.

A motion was made and adopted to have a committee ou credentials, and the same was composed of the following-named delegates: S. L. Stevens of Ohio county, Ed. Dowell of Hancock county, and V. P. Stevens of McLean county.

On motion the convention adjourued at 12 m. till 1:30 p. m.

At 1:30 p. m. the convention was called to order by Vice President Barnett, and the committee on credentials made report as follows: Adair county, Lattie Graves, Albert Harris; Alleu county, T. A. Gray, A. C. Harris; Bracken county, P. Lundragan, J. A. Thompson, H. E. Routt; Butler county, N. T. Hays, W. H. Fitchens, James Martiu; Barren count, J. M. Read; Davless county, J. W. Dunn, Frank Moseley; Hancock county, Ed. Dowell; Hart county, J. M. Roark; Muhlenburg county, J. F. Doss, E. L. Davenport, S. O. Sears; Hardin county, R. E. I. Ray, W. B. Vessels, G. C. Atcher; Ohio county, C. M. Barnett, H. Pirtle, E. M. Jackson, H. T. Porter, S. L. Stevens; Hendersn county, Thomas T. Barrett; McLean county, V. P. Stevens, T. W. Nuckols, B. C. Eaton; Mason county, Frank Finn; Webster county, Beu Watsou; Warren county, A. J. Stahl, J. D. Elkins, Wm. Renick, J. A. Biggerstaff, J. K. Whltc, A. M. Petty, Wm. Garrlson, J. D. Hays, Reno Dossey, J. A. Stewart; Caldwell county, Hon. J. H. McConnell.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee was retaiued to complete its work as delegates might arrive later.

By motion and second the following committee was appointed on order of busiuess and reported the following: "It shall be the rule of tihs convention to (1) hear State secretary's annual report, (2) miscellaneous business, (3) report of committees in regular order, (4) hours of meeting shall be 7:30 p. m. and 8 a. m.

A motion to appoint all committees at this time was carried, and the following were appointed: On order of business, J. E. Biggerstaff, W. H. Kitchens and S. O. Sears; on legislation, R. E. I. Ray, F. K. Moseley, James Mastin; on resolutions, J. H. McConnell, T. T. Barrett, James Thompson, E. W. Jackson and E. L. Davenport; on nominations, W. B. Vessels, Wm. Renick, H. E. Routt, A. C. Harris and J. W. Dunn.

Motion made, seconded and carried that all committees work till time for supper and on convening for evening session report if ready.

During the time that the committees were deliberating Mr. M. F. Sharp, national president, was called for and respouded in a very interesting address, as did also Senator Freeman, of Carroll county.

On motion the convention resolved into executive session and heard the annual report from State Secretary S. B. Robertson, which showed the collections aud disbursements made for the year 1910 (see report filed). On motion the report was adopted, having been previously adopted by the State executive board, as shown by the minutes of the session of the board on Jan. 10, 1910.

On motion the convention dissolved executive session and opened its doors to the public.

On motion the following-named were appointed to draft appropriate resolutions relative to President Cantrill's services and showing our appreciation of same: J. Biggerstaff, C. M. Barnett and J. A. Thompson.

Mr. Theo. G. Nelson, editor of the Equity Farm Journal, was present and made quite an interesting talk relative to the Journal, and on motion and second it was ordered that every member present constitute himself an agent for the Equity Farm Journal.

Resolved, That we ask the next Legislature of Kentucky to enact a law compelling any public warehouse or other selling agent that deals in products of the farm to cause to be published the lowest as well as the highest price paid for such products on any given day. Carried.

The committee on resolutions reported ready and made report as follows:

Resolved, That we consider the National Tobacco Growers' Association, a department union of the American Society of Equity, a most important factor, well calculated to build up the membership of the A. S. of E. and maintain profitable prices on tobacco by reason of a closer federation and co-operation of the various types produced. Therefore we recommend that each type district not already affiliated will at once take steps to attach themselves to said department at the earliest date possible for unity of action. Carried.

Motion to adjourn, second and carried, and convention adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet at 8 a. m. Thursday.

Just as adjournment was taken it was moved and carried to request the committee on nominations to report in the morning at 8 o'clock.

Jan. 12, 8:30 a. m.—Called to order by President Cantrill.

Motion made that Mr. Cantrill be made spokesman for our body when we attend the Business University and State Normal School this morning. Carried. We at once proceeded to the University, where we were met with a hearty reception from the students and an address of welcome from the vice president of the school, followed by a response from President Cantrill in words well chosen and full of sound logic and good advice and wisdom for the student body, followed by music by the school. We proceeded at once from the University to the State Normal, accompanied by Prof. Craig, of that Institution, were greeted warmly, welcomed by Prof. Craig and again Mr. Cantrill captivated his hearers with an able and very interesting response, followed with sweet music by the school. An invitation was then given for us to visit the new Normal buildings, but owing to lack of time this visit was not made and we proceeded in a body back to the convention hall, and immediately after being called to order by the president it was moved that we allow Mr. Theo. G. Nelson time to take up the bond proposition, and he laid this matter before the convention, and the result was that bonds were taken to the amount of $600. During this time (while the bond matter was pending) it was moved and carried that we resolve into executive session, and it was so ordered, and at the close of the matter it was moved that we now have open meeting, and it was so ordered.

A motion was made that we, as a body, Indorse the bond issue and recommend same to our members. Carried.

Committee for drafting resolutions relative to Mr. Cantrill ready and made report as follows:

Wehreas, It is known to the body that our State president, the Hon. J. Campbell Cantrill, has most faithfully and intelligently served the organization, and that, too, without remuneration,

Therefore, Resolved that we, the American Society of Equity of Kentucky, assembled in annual convention, do hereby most profoundly express our heartfelt thanks to him for his most efficient services, knowing that the success of our organization is due in a great measure to his able leadership.

On motion and second the foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted.

The committee on resolutions asked permission to make further report and reported the following:

Resolved, That we recommend that the wool growers all over the State get together and sell in one large pool, instead of so many separate county pools, in order that we may be able to concentrate the wool and sell direct to manufacturers.

Motion and second to adopt. Carried.

Resolved, That we recommend to our members the importance of co-operation in marketing of all of our products, and that they do not confine themselves to tobacco, as relative advantages are being secured along other lines where co-operative selling has been adopted under the A. S. of E. plans.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

Resolved, That the Kentucky State Union of the Aemrican Society of Equity, in convention assembled, requests the next General Assembly of legislators of Kentucky to have enacted iuto law a bill requiring the registration of all lobbyists for public record, giving name, residence, the name of party or parties or interest they represent, the amount of fee they are to receive for services, whether contingent on conditions, outright or otherwise, it shall be so designated.

Motion to adopt seconded and carried.

Just at this time it was moved that we not adjourn till we finish up the work of the convention. Carried.

Moved to have permanent committee on legislation and the legislative committee working during this session was continued as a permanent committee.

1, P. M.—Called to order by President Cantrill.

It has always been the policy of the A. S. of E. to help all organizations of farmers that tend to better thep rices of farm products, and whereas recently a new organization has been formed in the Burley district for the purpose of cutting out the 1911 crop of tobacco, this convention would in no way seek to control its individual members ou this important question, but leave it to each member to determine what is best for the prosperity of farmers and the peace of our State. Whatever is the policy of the Burley growers, whether a pool or a cut- out, in 1911, we are firmly convinced that there isg reat need of reorganizing our old unions and the establishment of new unions until practically every precinct in Kentucky shall have a local union, where each farmer can be represented in person, and to this end we will, as soon as possible, undertake this work aggressively. We believe that permanent relief can only come by compact local organization and by local control as taught by the A. S. of E., and in order to put into practical effect this idea we will recommend pooling contracts to the farmers of Kentucky of all products when and where our board deems it advisable. We, the delegates to this convention, point with pride to the past achievements of the A. S. of E., and we appeal to the farmers of Kentucky to take membership with us and thereby give us their power and influence and co-operation.

We Indorse a parcels-post law and call upon our representatives in Congress to aid in its passage.

Motion to adopt, and same was unanimously adopted.

Whereas Kentucky has long been noted for its hospitality, only the ends of civilization furnish the bounds for this reputation.

Whereas, we who are native Kentucklans, and though we had a full knowledge of the very highest brands of this Kentucky hos

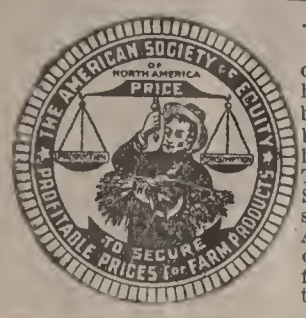
(Continued on Page 13.)

American Society of Equity Official Page

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA

Is a National Union of farmers and country people, in corporated under the laws of Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." This is accomplished without a corresponding increase in price to the consumer by gradually reducing the number of middlemen. This means a reduction of the great difference between what the consumer pays and the producer gets for the same commodity. It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the Society develops. Constitution and by-laws, with complete information about the Society, will be sent on request.



The Emblem of the Society as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION — it signifies that the American Society of Equity stands for a square deal to all.

THE FARMERS' UNION LABEL.

The union label is a trade mark which all members in good standing in the Society are allowed to use. The use of this label on barrels, bags, crates, etc., affords a means by which members recognize each other's products in the markets and favor each other when purchasing supplies, as well as in many other matters.

OFFICERS NATIONAL UNION.

President—M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.
Vice-President—Jas. Wood, Lockland, O.
Secretary-Treasurer—S. D. Kump, Indianapolis, Ind.
Editor — Theo. G. Nelson, Indianapolis, Ind.

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE

(Successor to Equity Farm Journal)

The Official Organ of the National Union, A. S. of E.
Published on the 1st of each month.
Subscription price per year anywhere
in the United States..... 50c
Canada and other Foreign Countries.. 75c

Do not address any correspondence intended for any department of the Equity Farm Journal to individuals in the office. Use this address always:
CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE,
Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS—Your subscription is paid for to the date opposite your name on the colored slip on the front page of your paper or on the wrapper in which it comes. The paper will positively stop with the issue of that month, unless it is renewed on or before the 15th of the month.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When ordering a change in address subscribers should give the old address as well as the new one.

HOW TO REMIT—Always send money by Draft, Postoffice Money Order or Registered mail. Make all remittances payable to the Co-Operators' Guide.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS—Canadian stamps are valueless to us and cannot be accepted in payment of subscription or anything else.

ADVERTISING—Owing to the fact that forms begin going to press on the 20th of the month preceding date of publication, we shall not be responsible for failure to omit, discontinue or change advertisements unless ordered to do so 12 or more days before the first day of each month. Advertising rates upon application.

Entry as second-class matter applied for at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

People's Equity Exchange Publishing and Trading Union, publishers.

Indiana Meeting.

An Indiana State A. S. of E. meeting will be held at Boonville, Ind., on March 23. Every A. S. of E. member in Indiana and members from neighboring States are welcome.

THE MISSION OF OUR PUBLICATIONS.

Some people have many opinions. Some have only one and some have none as to what the purpose, in short, the mission, of our A. S. of E. publications is or should be. Sometimes it is suggested that they all ought to be combined. Others say that they ought to be discontinued entirely. Some say the organization itself, neither the National or any of its branches, ought to publish or own a publication as its own. We will not here undertake to discuss all of the phases of this proposition. We merely beg to suggest, however, that whoever owns or publishes the papers that are devoting special space or special attention to the work of the A. S. of E. the field is large enough for them all to be busy. The more of them the merrier, the greater the number of people that will be reached with the gospel of Equity, and the more numerous the papers, the oftener will the gospel be preached.

Knowledge, or the dissemination of it, has, in this country, in tne course of time as as the result of conditions, found expression in two forms—oratory and journalism. The orator is on the lecture platform, in the pulpit, on the street corner and in the country grocery and before the court. Journalism is found in our daily and weekly newspapers, as well as in our monthly and semi-monthly periodicals. The average magazine covers an entirely different field than the daily or weekly newspaper. The dissemination of news is a different work from that of disseminating general knowledge. News can be more conveniently disseminated by using the telegraph wires and printing the messages in the centers of population. News can be distributed better this way than if it should be printed in the form of a newspaper in one place and from there sent by mail or express to the centers of population.

If we should have been dependent upon the mails for the distribution of news, New York would not have known a thing about the destruction of San Francisco until at least a week afterwards, nor would we have known a thing about Dewey's victory in Manila Bay until a newspaper printed somewhere in the Orient could have been shipped across the Pacific or until the message could have been carried here, then printed and the newspaper distributed.

A national organization of farmers can no more be progressive than can a nation if it shall depend upon one national paper for the dissemination of news within its membership. News of a local nature must be disseminated locally by publications printed and distributed locally. If it is news of extraordinary importance it should be sent to National Headquarters and from there distributed to the local publications.

In addition to this there is that other work of deep research, and the disseminating of information thus gathered, which must be attended to and which is of interest to all members alike. It is this that is the mission of the national papers. A publication for the dissemination of local news requires a different arrangement of its work, a different make-up of its staff than does the publication of a magazine or a monthly journal. There is work for all of the A. S. of E. papers, just so they get into their proper places and get themselves adjusted for their respective tasks.

BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS

It was said by many of the late war horses at the last national convention of the A. S. of E. that the bond issue suggested by Director Wood, of Ohio, was the best plan of finance ever hit upon by the American Society of Equity. In working it out this is proving to be true.

By means of the bond issue it has been possible to pay up considerable sums of the old indebtedness, as well as to take advantage of a liberal proposition made by the receiver for the printers. It required a payment of $600 on that deal on Feb. 1 in order to make it hold. This was met, and by members continuing to purchase bonds the other two payments can easily be met on date required and the saving of over $1,600 for the society be affected.

Another encouraging feature about the bond issue is that the local unions are taking it up without any special lecturer or solicitor being present to urge them to do so. It is when the rank and file of the membership throughout the local unions take hold of anything, for and by themselves, that you can depend on that thing being put through. Let the good work go on.

Bonds Taken and the Takers.

The following gives a list of the bonds subscribed for to date:

	No. Bonds.	Am't.
Names published in former issues	136	$3,400
Caroline Emmerton, Wisconsin	1	25
Granite L. U. 4300, Illinois...	1	25
Galesville L. U. 753, Wisconsin	2	50
Total	140	$3,500

WOMAN' AUXILIARY NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Woman's Auxiliary of the A. S. of E. will meet at Stanley, Wis., March 3-4. Meeting will convene the 3rd at 2:30 o'clock. Each Auxiliary is entitled to one delegate for every 10 members in good standing. Dues, one dollar a year. Of this 40 cents goes to the National, 40 cents to the State and 20 cents is retained in the local auxiliary.

MRS. G. W. EMMERTON,
Secreary-Treasurer.
Colfax. Wis.

OUR OFFICIAL ORGANS

National Organs.

"Co-operators' Guide," (name changed from Equity Farm Journal), Indianapolis, Ind., monthly, 50 cents per year.

"Fram," Norwegian, published by the Fram Publishing Co., Fargo, N. D., weekly, to members of the A. S. of E., 50 cents per year.

State Organs.

"Wisconsin Equity News," published by Wisconsin State Union, A. S. of E., Madison, Wis., semi-monthly, 50 cents per year.

"Equity Farm News," published by A. V. Swanson, Fargo, N. D., semi-monthly, 50 cents per year.

Also, Official Organ District Union No. 1, Grain Growers' Department.

The New By-Laws.

A correct copy of the new by-laws of the National Union of the American Society of Equity will be printed in pamphlet form by the time this issue of the Co-Operators' Guide reaches its readers.

Ten Cents Gone Astray.

In the Pattern Department we have received 10 cents with an order for pattern No. 8326, bust measure 36, skirt length 39 or 40. It came from Leon, Wis., on Jan. 31, but has no name or other adrress on it. Whose is it?

SUPPER TABLE TALK

You want the Corporators' Guide to be a big, strong paper.

The stronger it is the better it can protect and promote farmers' interests.

You want it to be so valuable and interesting and so entertaining that it will be wanted in every farmer's home, where there is any one who studies, reads and thinks about the problems of farming.

You show this desire by subscribing for the paper, by talking to your friends and neighbors about it and getting them to subscribe for it.

You show it by reading carefully both the Editorials, the General Informatiou and Advertising Columns in it, and by writing the editor a letter about things in your neighborhood.

You show this desire by patronizing those who advertise in it, in preference to other papers.

You show it by demanding articles advertised in it from your local dealers, and by asking manufacturers and others who do not advertise their goods in it to do so.

The last few issues of this paper have shown an increase in the amount of advertising carried, as well as the improvement in the kind of advertising. This would not have taken place if the readers had not patronized those who advertised in it.

Advertisers use space in the Corporator's Guide only because they find that it brings them results. That is, they find that our readers answer their advertisements and buy enough of what is advertised so that we get a renewal of the order for their admertisement.

Increased advertising and subscription receipts enable us to increase our approperation for the Editorial Department, to publish more reading matter, more illustrations and photographs; in short, to make a bigger and better paper.

So do not forget to patronize those who advertise in the Corporator's Guide. When writing to them say that you saw it in the Corporator's Guide.

Let's build up a powerful farmer's organ.

A CHALLENGE

Cook Valley Local Union No. 1419 had a special meeting January 28, and elected Brother John Yokesh President and W. H. Emmerton Secretary and Treasurer for 1911, collected eleven dues and transacted other business, and voted a challenge to any other Local Union, viz.:

"Cook Valley Local Union No. 1419 has taken nineteen bonds and the Ladies' Auxiliary to this union has taken out one, making a total of twenty bonds for this place. Now, say, isn't that going some for a small union of only eleven paid-up members† The members are so proud of the fact that they challenge any union to duplicate it and send in word to that effect to Equity Farm Journal and Wisconsin Equity News."

W. H. EMMERTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DUES

It seems that many of our readers do not yet clearly understand what is meant by the Postoffice Department ruling with reference to payment of dues and subscriptions to official organs of the Society. We will endeavor to state it here in a nutshell.

If the amount of dues within the respective states included a year's subscription to one or more of the societies' official organs, you are now entitled to a reduction in the dues of fifty cents for each subscription thus paid, providing you pay this subscription direct to the publication. Illustration: The dues with subscription in North Dakota were $5.00. This included a year's subscription to the Equity Farm Journal, name changed to Co-operators' Guide, and a year's subscription to the Equity Farm News. After the Post Office Department made this ruling it must be made clear that the dues in North Dakota are $4.00 and that the members pay the subscription price for as many of the official organs, in addition to this, as they may see fit to subscribe for. Thus, if a member in North Dakota wants to be in good standing he must pay $4.00 dues. Local and county unions have authority to raise or lower local and county dues.

If a member in that State desires to subscribe for the Equity Farm Journal, Equity Farm News and Wisconsin Equity News, and perhaps Fram, the national official organs, he will pay fifty cents for each of as many of these as he subscribes for. He may send this subscription direct to the publication or pay it to the secretary at the time he pays his dues, but the secretary must have instructions that it is for subscriptions and for what papers the subscriptions are.

The rule of the postoffice department applies in the same way in all other states, only the amount of dues is different in the various states.

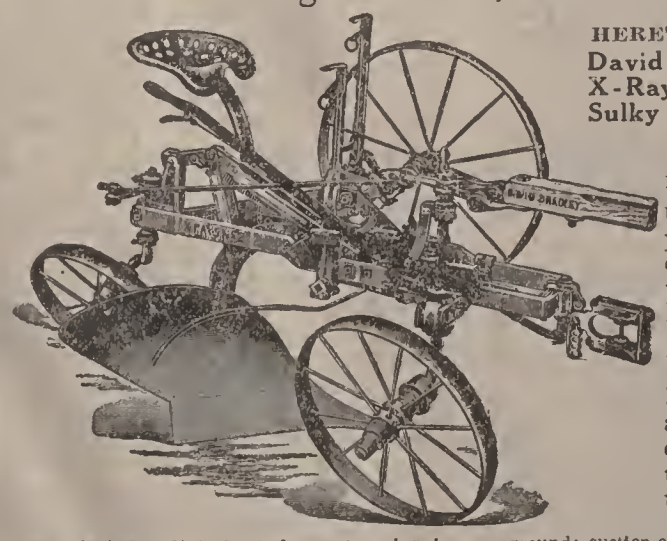
Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

Knowledge is the hill which few may hope to climb,
Duty is the path that all may tread.
—Lewis Morrison.

DAVID BRADLEY

ONCE upon a time it may have been necessary to pay a *high price* for a *good name* on a farm implement, but those days are past. Our purchase of the great David Bradley plant put the price question on a *business basis.*

¶ *Business*, to us, is not a matter of taking all we can get and giving as little as possible—it's our idea to give *all we can*, because we know by experience in dealing with farmers that the *more* we give in *value*, the more we get in *volume.*



HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:
David Bradley X-Rays No. 2 Sulky Plow - - $29.75 Complete

Even if other manufacturers knew how to make as good a plow, they couldn't do it, because the features which make the David Bradley X-Rays No. 2 the best of all sulky plows are patented, and these patents owned exclusively by us. No one can equal the X-Rays No. 2.

Frame is heavy ⅝-inch steel; can't spring in hardest ground.
Strong high wheels; 9-inch bearing Bradley patent dustproof magazine hubs. One oiling does for 40 acres.
High Foot Lift. The slightest tread of any boy old enough to drive raises plow point 7 inches from ground with team at a standstill.
Short Hitch. Team coupled up close; no side draft. Turns square corners either way, plow in or out of ground.
The best plow for stony ground. Bottom can be left to float and dodge; need not be locked in ground; suction of share holds it there. **For side hill work it can't be beat,** because furrow wheels can be adjusted from the seat with team in motion.
Bradley Patent Spring Clevis lightens all jars; makes it easier for plow, man and team. Your horses' shoulders never sore.
Bottoms. The celebrated David Bradley Garden City Clipper, the best by seventy-nine years' test. Any size or shape you need.
These are but a few of the many advantages of the **X-Rays No. 2** over all others.

¶ Refer to our big General Catalog for pictures, complete descriptions and prices of David Bradley Plows, Harrows, Planters, Cultivators, etc., the farm tools **backed by eighty years of knowing how;** or send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

We can always supply promptly any repair part for any Bradley implement, no matter when or where bought.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

All We Ask Is Cost Of Handling And Postage

We have always boasted that our subscribers are the cream of the farmers in their neighborhood. We believe it is true and we want it to continue to be true. We want to do all we can to help our subscribers to always be well informed and the best of farmers.

Good Farmers Are Good Business Men

Good Farmers Keep Accounts and Records

Farmers can't tell when they get a profitable price for their products unless they keep an account of their expenses and their income.

FARMERS RECORD BOOK
presented by the
CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE
National Official Organ of
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

In order to make it as easy as possible for our subscribers to keep their accounts we have decided to give each of them that will ask for it a copy of this pocket size **FARMER'S RECORD BOOK** entirely free.

We Only Ask You To Send Us

10c In Silver Or Stamps

(1c Stamps Preferred.)

To pay cost of mailing, handling, etc., and one of these Farmer's Record Books will come back to you by return mail as long as our supply lasts.

The actual size of the book is larger than this picture of it. It is 6¾ x 4 inches Bound in good imitation morocco, contains 40 pages of good ledger paper with departments for Live Stock, Grain, Fruits, Butter and Cream, Poultry and Eggs, Groceries and blank pages for Tobacco, Machinery, Household Fixtures, Farm Implements, Interest, Taxes, Insurance Hired Help, etc., etc.

This little book is **WORTH OVER A DOLLAR** to the smallest farmer in less than a year:

USE THIS BLANK.

. . . . . .

Date _____ 1911

Co-Operators' Guide, Indianapolis, Ind.

Enclosed find 10 cents, for which please send me without any charges or conditions whatever a copy of your Farmer's Record Book.

Name _____

Address _____

R. D. _____ State _____

DRESSMAKING

Our patterns are ordered direct from New York where they are made to order for our readers. They are all of the latest styles. It requires from ten to twelve days for us to get a pattern to your home, counting from the date you mail your order. In ordering be sure to give the name, number and size of pattern desired. In ordering for children give age in years. Address Pattern Department, Equity Farm Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

8800. A COMFORTABLE DRESSING SACQUE OR HOUSE SACQUE — Ladies' dressing sacque with two styles of sleeve. Every woman needs a dressing sacque. The model here shown is entirely comfortable and practical, and at the same time trim and dainty. The neck edge may be finished with the flat collar, or may be trimmed with a frill or ruching. Either style of sleeve may be developed in full or shorter length. Cotton crepe, wash fabrics, flannel or cashmere are appropriate for this model. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

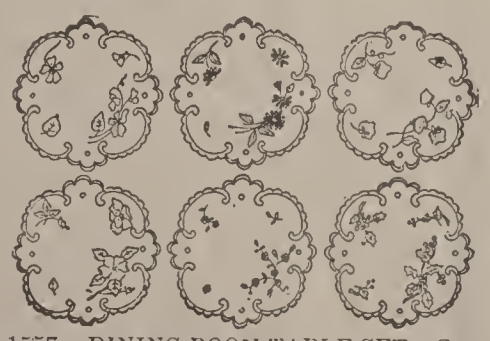
8852. A GOOD APRON MODEL—Ladies' apron with panel front. This design has two special good points—*i. e.*, the deep, convenient pockets and the panel front, which is cut high over the bust; and this affords good protection. , The apron is easy to make and will give satisfaction with its ample skirt and natty appearance. Gingham, lawn or cambric may be used for its development. It requires 6¼ yards of 27-inch amterial for the medium size. The patterns is cut in three sizes—small, medium and large. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

8875. GIRL'S DRESS WITH TUCKER—As illustrated, this model may be developed with or without the bretelle trimming, and if made for warm weather the tucker may be omitted. The design shows a panel effect over the waist in back that is repeated on the front and extends below the belt to form part of the skirt. The tucker may be of lace or other contrasting material, together with the bretelles, or the entire dress may be made of one material and trimmed with braid or banding. The pattern is cut in five sizes—6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the dress and 1¼ yard of 27-inch material for the tucker for the 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

No. 506 SHIRT WAIST SET,

506. A DAINTY CLEMATIS DESIGN—Shirt-waist sets are always popular and the model here illustrated is effective when worked in a shadow embroidery.

It comes stamped on line (2½ yds.)	$1.75
On good quality lawn	1.00
Perforated pattern costs	.25
Transfer pattern posts	.10



1557. DINING-ROOM TABLE SET—Consisting of six dollies in beautiful floral design, suitable for outline or French embroidery.

Stamped on imported Irish linen, price 35 cents.

Perforated pattern of the six, price 25 cents.

Silk in any shade, 5 cents per large-size skein.

Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

A SECRET FOR WOMEN will be found in our catalog of RUBBER and TIOLET NECESSITIES. Send 2c stamp. **Fairbank Supply House, A. T. 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**

LADIES—Our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure. Mailed, $1. Particulars 2c postage. LEIPSIC MEDICINE CO., E. Avondale Ave., Toledo, O.

COUNTRY SISTERS CIRCLE

By MRS. G. W. EMMERTON

NATIONAL OFFICERS OF W. A.

President and General Manager—Mrs. E. B. Blanchard, Menomonie, Wis.
Vice President—Mrs. W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. G. W. Emmerton, Colfax, Wis.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. B. Blanchard, Menomonie, Wis.
Mr. W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.
Mrs. Ole Samuelson, Stanley, Wis.
Mrs. Theresa Maier, Stanley, Wis.

The W. A.

What is this W. A. we hear so much about? It is an auxiliary to the A. S. of E. Who are members of this auxiliary? Farmers' wives and daughters. What is the purpose of this organization? It is for the educational, social and business up-lift of country life, to work hand in hand and cooperate with our fathers, husbands and brothers of the A. S. of E. This is a beautiful land that God has placed here for us to inhabit. We are the lordly owners of this beauty and not the machines of toil.

Some one has said: "Farmers and their wives believe so thoroughly in the gospel of work that they even work their butter, and like all else, it is better for being worked."

Co-operation has changed all this. The farmer's wife no longer works the butter, but the butter profits have doubled. We expect to continue to work in moderation; but that is not all. We are thinking now; we are seeing farther and deeper each day.

The W. A. is the first organization ever organized for the up-lift of the farmer's wife. We are here, and here to stay. So come with us. Are you to be counted in the 1911 convention. If so, hustle. Like the birds of spring, it is coming.

What have you to offer for this convention? A noted French seeress has been reading the hand of Destiny of the United States. She says America is now going through a great evolution. She sees these changes, but the cause is beyond her. Step by step these signs of fate will be unfolded.

The unknown cause of the evolution is the A. S. of E. and the W. A.

Members at Large.

How many of you who read this paper are members of this grand movement. Have you a W. A. in your midst? If not, become a member at large. The dues are $1 per year. Then, after you have become a member, try your best to interest your friends and neighbors in the grand cause of Equity and start a local W. A. in your midst.

Let me see how many members at large we can have by convention time. (See A. S. of E. official page.) Come, this is your opportunity. May your name go down in the history of the W. A.? What does this movement mean? The emancipation of the wealth producers of our nation. How often you hear the remark, "Build up your home town!" Yes, that is all good. But it is an old story. Let us build up our own homes by demanding what is justly ours. What we ask is compensation for our labor. Many an office boy receives $100 a month for some easy work. Does your boy receive the same for doing chores? Come, what is your salary; also that of your husband and family?

Come, sisters, let us assist our husbands in uniting ourselves into one grand army. What is the future of our children if we sleep? Oh, that future is enough to make every father anr mother resolve to be an active unit of the future. A unit which united with other units means power and respect.

The world is hearing us now. We have just commenced to whisper. Come, sisters, come.

Let us have faith that the right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

W. A. Convention.

Time is drawing near for our national W. A. convention — the first week in March (see A. S. of E. official page).

Has any of our sisters any special subject relative to W. A. work, country up-lift or co-operation that she would like to discuss at this meeting? I wish every W. A. local would select one or more of their members to prepare a paper for this convention. Please attend to tihs subject at your next meeting and send me subject and name of writer during the next three weeks. Sisters, please remember this is "our" convention. It doesn't belong to me or you as individuals, but it belongs to "us," and it is up to "us" all together to make it a success.

Has your W. A. or A. S. of E. taken a bond yet If not, why not? Get up a dinner, supper, basket party, dance, entertainment or whatever is most fitted; then take a $25 bond. It is our National A. S. of E. and national paper that needs our loan just now. Ladies, put the men to shame. Get your bond out first. I'm sure there are many sections where there isn't a W. A. or A. S. of E. But as farmers you are interested in this move. Come, then, give your assistance as individuals or societies.

The members of Colfax A. S. of E. took twelve bonds. Colfax Woman's Auxiliary took one bond. Cook Valley W. A. No. 50 took a bond. What band of ladies or W. A. will be the next? Come, sisters and brothers, come. Duty, plain duty, is here!

Called for Wisconsin.

"A call for the first Wisconsin Country Life Conference to be held at Madison under the auspices of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, February 14-15, has just been issued by Dean H. L. Russell. The purpose of the conference is to bring together those who are interested in the social aspects of country life and to describe what has been accomplished through various agencies in this state.

"The two-days' program will include general discussions of the social and economic problems of country life in the state, and each afternoon will be devoted to a round table conference on particular topics. On Tuesday, February 14, the functions of the church, the business man, and the farmers' organizations will be the subjects for discussion. Representatives of these various lines of activity in the country will describe what has actually been accomplished.

"'The country School, the Press and the Library' will be the subject ot the round table February 15. This conference will be distinguished by the character of the addresses, which will consist primarily of the experiences of those in intimate contact with Wisconsin country life rather than discussions by those brought from other states. It is believed that many of the problems in rural life are being solved by the existing Wisconsin institutions and that a conference in which these experiences may be exchanged will result in much good.

"The conference is held during the period of the ten-day farmers' course at the college of agriculture, and those in attendance will have an opportunity to get in close touch with th economic phases of agriculture as presented in this course. The detailed program, which will shortly be announced, will include the names of several Wisconsin farmers, teachers, ministers, business men, editors and librarians, who have been particularly identified with the best in country life."

The above is a clipping from the Wisconsin Farmer. If you would have others take an interest in you, you must first take an interest in yourself. Since the farmer and his wife

have commenced in a systematic way to co-operate and become a united body, the world has become interested in our uplift. Every paper you pick up now has something for our benefit. This is some of the topics I have noticed: "Making Rural Schools Practical," "Get Together," "Country Life Hall," "Bring Farmers Closer Together in a Community of Interest," "My Idea of a Country Club," "Those Who Have at Heart the Advancement of the Agricultural Classes," etc. These are but a very few of the good things we read for our benefit. How glad we are to know we have the right-hand support of our business neighbors.

I have a question to ask you—"Who are the greatest financiers of the past and present?" You answer me, Sage, Harriman, Morgan, Hill, etc. No. The greatest financier of the present and past ages is the farmer and his wife who have sheltered and fed their family from the profits of a farm. If you don't believe me, try it.

Give the farmer profitable prices for the products produced by his toil. Then you will see strides of progress. Then these sturdy financiers will show you success. How often do you see this subject discussed in our daily papers?

The farmers of the future will have something to say in a united body that the world will listen to.

White-Goods Sale.

Have you noticed the grand sales the merchants of the large cities are having now? This is one of the good things that the country ladies and those of the small towns miss.

How can we devise a plan to get in closer touch with these sales? Our daily papers are full of these grand opportunities. But the papers reach us the day of the sale, and as we must depend on mail orders, we are out. Some of these houses are sending out pamphlets of these sales, to continue for the months of January and February. It seems to me this is our only opportunity. Hope more of these merchant kings will devise ways of reaching us in the future. Seems to me it would be a fine plan if our local W. A. secretaries would get in touch with some of these firms and make club orders among the W. A. members. Wish these merchants who have these grand sales would devise a plan to reach us.

Self-sacrifice is well enough, but don't give yourself to be melted over for the tallow trade.—George Eliot.

Music of the Dairy Pail.

"Some one has said that the music that appeals most strongly to the dairyman is that of the milk pail as the lacteal wealth of the cow goes streaming into it, and there is a mercenary reason for it, as the following record will show:

"Mrs. J. W. Fisher, of Blanchard township, has three dairy cows and an American Wonder Cream Separator. The cream produced by these three cows is shipped to New Bremen, O. Here is the record for the month of May, 1910: 317 pounds of cream were shipped, yielding 116.97 pounds of butter fat and 15 pounds of butter were churned for the use of the family.

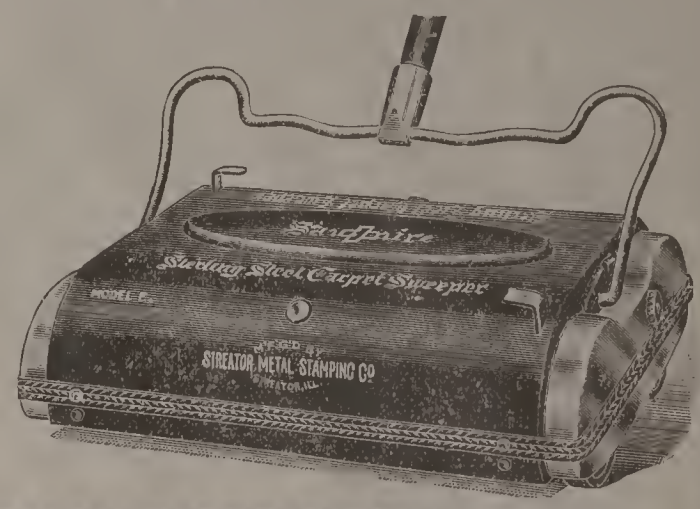
"During the month of June 210.8 pounds of cream were shipped, which yielded 100 pounds of butter fat, besides 12 pounds of butter churned for home consumption, and these are not Jersey cows, either, one only having an infusion of Jersey blood. Can anyone doubt the profitableness of dairying?"

The American Wonder Separator above referred to certainly commends itself to the attention of every farmer—no matter if you have but one cow it will pay to install one of these machines. The cost is only $15.95 for an up-to-date complete separator, made of the very best materials and of the latest design, skimming over a quart of milk a minute and doing it perfectly. When a machine like this can be obtained for so low a price, then certainly no one making butter, no matter how little, will do so without a separator.

This machine being made and sold by the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand cream separators in the United States is of itself an assurance of genuineness, and our readers need not for one moment hesitate to approach them; in fact, everyone interested at all in cows should write the American Separator Company, Box 1111, Bainbridge, N. Y., for their $15.95 proposition. They will send it free, postpaid, together with their handsomely illustrated catalog describing their full line of separators of all capacities and also explaining their system of selling direct to the user, saving all agents' and middlemen's profits.

YOU CAN GET THE ONLY STEEL SANITARY CARPET SWEEPER IN THE WORLD ABSOLUTELY FREE

This handsome $5.00 sweeper is the very latest in steel construction, possessing all the good qualities of other sweepers and many improvements such as solid cast wheels, improved rubber tire attachment, anti-tipping device, improved broom action, anti-clogging end caps, and perfect handle attachment.



Every Sweeper is guaranteed as follows:

Sterling and Streator Carpet Sweepers

Guarantee

The Streator Metal Stamping Co.

Agreement With the Purchaser: *We agree, at any time, to make good by repair or replacement, any part or parts that show any defect in material or workmanship, provided that such defect is not caused by misuse or neglect on the part of the purchaser.*

The Streator Metal Stamping Co.

BY R. L. Forrester
Pres.

HERE IS OUR PLAN:

We will give you this handsome steel sweeper free for getting 10 yearly subscriptions to the Co-Operator's Guide. See your friends and neighbors and you will be surprised to find how easy it will be to get their subscriptions.

Perhaps there will be a Ladies Aid, a School Picnic, an Auction Sale, etc., in your neighborhood right soon. That is a good place to get your subscriptions for this Sanitaere Sweeper. So is Saturday in town and Monday morning at the Creamery.

If you should be unable to get as many as ten yearly subscriptions you can get this sweeper by paying a very small sum in cash to make up for the shortage on subscriptions.

WE WILL GIVE YOU THE SWEEPER FOR

18c	and	9	yearly subscriptions	98c	and	5	yearly subscriptions
38c	"	8	" "	$1.18	"	4	" "
58c	"	7	" "	1.38	"	3	" "
73c	"	6	" "	1.58	"	2	" "

or $1.78 and 1 yearly subscription

Every farmer in the land is interested in Co-operation and is practising it in one way or another. Every farmer is a Co-operator or ought to be and will be anxious to subscribe for the Co-Operators Guide just as soon as he sees it.

Everybody wants to know more about Co-operation and about what farmers not only in the United States but in all parts of the world are doing Co-operatively. The Co-Operators Guide tells about it more than any other paper in the country. It is its special business, Subscription price 50c per year.

PLEASE USE THIS BLANK WHEN ORDERING

Co-Operators Guide: Date_____1911
Indianapolis, Ind.
Enclosed please find $_____to pay for_____
yearly subscription to the Co-Operators Guide and _____c in addition if any The correct name and addresses of the subscribers are given on the attached sheet of paper. Kindly send the swe per to:
Name_____
P. O._____State_____
If nearest express office is different from P. O. give it here.

GET BUSY AT ONCE.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SOMEONE HAS YOUR FRIEND'S OR NEIGHBOR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

CHIPS

Chopped By the Chip Chopper.

Don't Grumble—Spit It Out.

If you should happen to see anything in the paper with wbich you are not in full accord, don't go grumbling in the barnyard or kick your cows because of it. Put it down on a piece of paper and send it to the home office so that the kick will land where it belongs.

A DIALOGUE.

Recited at National Headquarters.

President Sharp—Farmers sbould work less with their bands and more with tbeir heads.

Secretary Kump—The woodpecker does tbat and he is the worst bore in tbe whole feathered family.

Editor Nelson—I admit that but don't forget that the woodpecker gets on the inside of things.

Kentucky's New President.

It would seem as tbough the Kentucky State Union has acquired a valuable asset in its new president. If Senator Froeman, of Carrol county, becomes as active in the A. S. of E. as he has been in the other positions that he has held from time to time it is safe to predict for tbe society in that State great growth and prosperity.

Mr. Froeman has, for a number of years, been president of the State Farmers' Institute, a member of the Board of Agriculture and of the board of directors of tbe State Fair Association of Kentucky.

Tobacco Customs Fraud.

The latest development of the cleaning out of government grafters from the New York custom house by Collector of the Port William Loeb, Jr., is said to sbow that the tobacco trade, like that of tbe sugar manufacturers, has been getting tbe best of the government for many years. The removal of a dozen employes is expected, including one of tbe highest officials in the customs department, who may also face an indictment charging criminal conspiracy. It is asserted that the passing through of tobacco from Cuba bas cost the United States $5,000,000 annually, chiefly in Cuban wrapper stock. Trade statistics sbow tbat makers of pure Havana cigars must have 6 per cent of their stock in wrappers, whereas the treasury department figures show a fraction under 1 per cent of the Cuban importations paying duty as wrapper tobacco.

Editor Equity Farm Journal:

Inclosed please find 50 cents in stamps to renew my subscription to the Equity Farm Journal (name changed to Co-operators' Guide). I am sorry that you had to go back to the montbly issue again. The November and December numbers I never got. Please inclose them in a wrapper, for I often think there is a little nigger work going on in the postoffice here at times, and they all know I am strong on the Equity principles. I am glad to see the stand the Equity members are taking in regard to getting all the farmers' organizations into one. I think it is the poper thing to do. The only way we can succeed is by all pulling together.

If united we stand, succeed we must, but divided we will fail. I have cut out the petition formula and am getting all the signitures I can to send to our representative at Washington to try and induce them to keep the duty on barley. I only wish we bad a good local up here. Our local busted up at the time wben the ruction was with Everitt, and I have never been able to get them togetber again. But I think if we had a good, hustling organizer come in bere, a man who could wake them up a little, they would fall into line again. Hoping you may succeed in getting tbe terminal elevators started this year at Duluth and Superior, I will certainly endeavor to do my best to get all the farmers I can to ship.

Yours for Equity,

M. N., Loma, N. D.

WE PREPARE YOU FOR SUCCESS

OPEN ALL YEAR **NIGHT AND DAY** POSITION GUARANTEED

SATISFACTION AND POSITION; OR MONEY BACK

Draughon's College at St. Louis sells Scholarships with the distinct understanding that the student who diligently and punctually pursues his course for thirty days, under its teachers, will be satisfied with his instructions, or it will cheerfully refsnd the tuition money paid, the student to be his own judge. It also guarantees in writing a satisfactory positi on for all students completing its course in Stenography, or Bookkeeping and Stenography, or to pay the student a reasonable salary for his services until a position is secured, or to refund his tuition. Steam heat in winter, electric fans in sumemr; perfect light and ventilation the year round. YOU CAN PAY MORE, BUT YOU CAN'T BUY MORE.

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

611 N. Broadway, Corner Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Also: Springfield and Kansas City, Mo., and Evansville, Ind.

Editor Equity Farm Journal:

Dear Sir—Yours of Jan. 5 to hand. Sorry to say it came too late to give me this much-needed change in our Equity business transactions. I have already paid in advance for one year in the old way.

I don't want to miss a single issue of the E. F. J. It is unlike any other farmers' paper, from the fact it is the combined school master of both producer and consumer. It disseminates frugality to all alike. If tbe local secretary fails to send to you, or you fail to receive the money from the State secretary, I will pay all the postal expenses to get matters straightened out. I don't want our editorial department to be at any unnecessary expense. Please send tbe paper right on. Yours for Equity,

J. D. S.,
Scottsville, Ky.

Editor Equity Farm Journal:

Dear Sir—We are doing business in my Union. We bought a carload of flour and feed with the saving of about $70. At present have an order in for a car of corn, which we think will be O. K.

We have a large number of farmers who are not members and cannot get them to our meetings, so would ask you to please send them a sample copy of our paper. Probably they would read it. Yours

W. J. H.,
Merillan, Wis.

Tbere are hundreds of local unions that are engaged in successful business. Why not have the secretary send in a little letter like this about it. Others might want to do just what you are doing if they only knew what you are doing and how you do it.—Editor.

Patronize those who advertise and say you saw it in the Co-operators' Guide.

FARMERS AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

(Continued from Page 3.)

son who has been a member of a farmers' organization and dropped out by non-payment of dues, to pay up at once as well as to induce others, wbo have not yet joined, to do so at once.

Let us make our machine as powerful and as perfect as possible, and in as short a time as possible, so that we may be ready to successfully combat any onslaughts that may be made on our business as farmers at any time. Let us be ready to underscore justice if we can not undiscore it. If we are to continue as a protective tariff country let the tariff apply alike everywhere.

What Eggs and Poultry Will Do.

The success attained by Mr. R. F. Neubert, of Mankato, Minn., through his poultry farm is but one of the many instances that may be cited to show the profit to be made through poultry raising. Mr. Neubert started in the poultry business a number of years ago a poor man, with a capital of but $150, borrowed money from a sister, and to-day is one of the most successful and best-known of the professional poultry men, having gained a world-wide reputation and incidentally many dollars. He is truly called the "poultry king" of the Northwest. His large poultry farms are devoted exclusively to the production of nearly a half a hundred breeds of extra-fine chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, all of which are fully described in his annual poultry book. This book, by the way, while advertising the different breeds of fowls raised by Mr. Neubert, is one of great value to the poultry raiser on account of the immense amount of practical information it contains. It is free and may be had simply by writing Mr Neubert, Box 788, Mankato, Minn., inclosing two 2-cent stamps to pay the postage.

Texas Lands If you are interested or are coming to Texas, it will pay you to send 10c for a copy of Churchill's Texas Magazine, containing valuable information about TEXAS. If you intend to Buy write, telling what you want and our Information Bureau will be glad to inform you Address MELVIN C. CHURCHILL CO., Houston, Tex.

Man Wanted

To introduce and sell Shores' Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts, Spices, Stock Regulator, Dip, Lice Killer, Fly Chaser, etc. Steady, good-paying job, with large growing Company.

You Can Make $100 a Month

Some of our salesmen make more. Our big line of over 70 articles, all guaranteed, brings you steady trade, quick. We must have one energetic, honest man in your county. If you are a hustler, between 21 and 50 years old, and can furnish horse or team, write for our proposition. Do it now.

SHORES-MUELLER CO.
Dept. N. TRIPOLI, IA.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY.

Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 212, St. Louis, Mo.

For the latest and most up to date Printing in Envelopes, Letter Heads, Cards, Wedding Invitations

and, in fact, everything in the printing line, you should send for samples of work and best prices. We will show you work that will surprise you, and the prices will be no less a surprise. You cannot afford to buy envelopes from Uncle Sam when you get the quality of printing we turn out at the marvelously low prices. Samples and prices on request.

THE SUN, Sterling, Nebr.

WANTED AGENTS-SALESMEN-MANAGERS WANTED

STARTLING OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY FAST AT HOME OR TRAVELING—ALL OR SPARE TIME

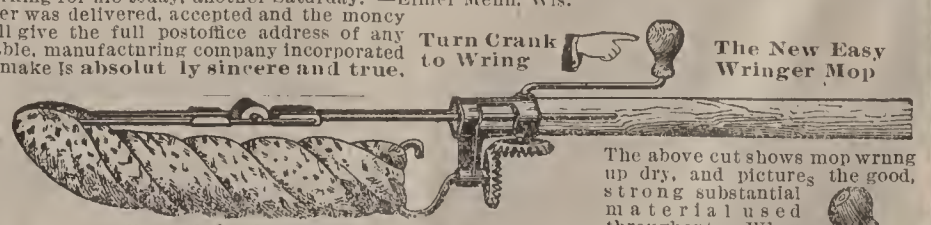
Experience uot necessary. Honesty and willingness to work is all we ask. We will give you an appointment worth **$50 to $75 every week.** You ean be independent. Always have money in abundance and pleasant position selling **greatest labor saving household invention brought forth in fifty years LISTEN:**—One man's order **$2,650.00 one month,** profit $1,650.00. Sylvester Baker, of Pa., **a boy of 14** made $9,00 in 2½ hours. C. C. Tanner, Ia., **80 years old,** averages five sales to seven calls. See what a wonderful opportunity. **Room for YOU,** no matter what your age or experience, or where you are located—if you are square and will act quick. But don't delay—territory is going fast. Read what others are doing and be infineneed by their success. **WORK FOR US AND GET RICH.**

"I do not see how a better seller could be manufactured," writes Parker J. Townsend, Minn. "Called at twenty homes, made nineteen sales"—E. A. Martin, Mich. "Most simple, practical, necessary household article I have ever seen," says E. W. Melvin, San Francisco. "Took six dozen orders in four days"—W. R. Hill, Ill. "Went out first morning. Took sixteen orders."—N. B. Torrence, New York. **"Started out 10 a. m., sold thirty-five by four o'clock."**—J. R. Thomas, Colo. **Sold 181 in two days.'** —G. W. Handy, New York. "I have sold goods for years but frankly, I have never had a seller like this."—W. P Spangenberg, N. J. **"Canvassed eleven families, took eleven orders."**E. Randall, Minn. **"SOLD EIGHTEEN FIRST 4½ HOURS.** Will start one man working for me today, another Saturday."—Elmer Menn, Wis.

These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio and every statement we make is **absolut ly sincere and true. YOU CAN MAKE THIS MONEY.** You can make

$3000 IN 3 MONTHS

Turn Crank to Wring



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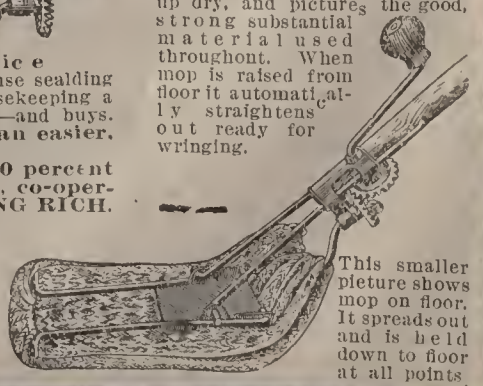

This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

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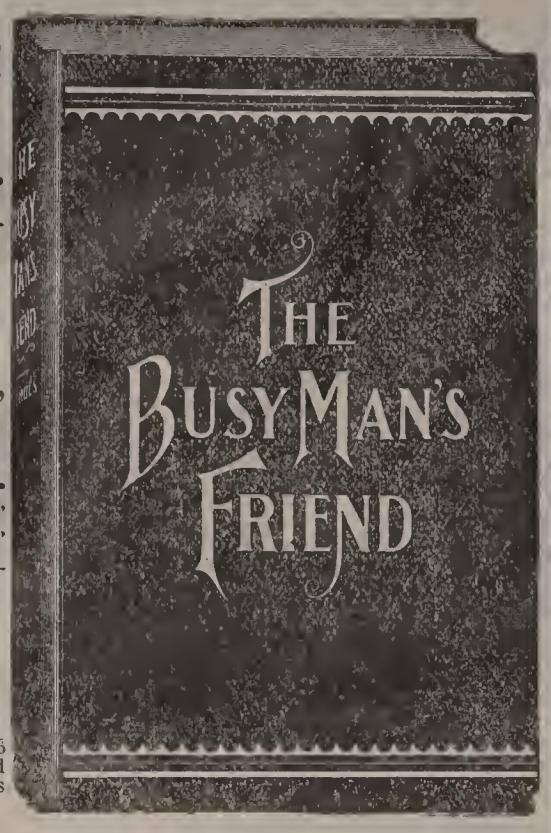

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TERMINAL ELEVATION.

(Continued from Page 4.)

taken nearly three years to reach the goal which was set in that subscription contract, namely, that business should not be commenced until a sufficient number of farmers had subscribed for enough shares of stock, preferably one share each, to create a fund of $50,000. Often those who signed it first have become impatient waiting for enough others to sign to make it possible to start, but I believe that every share subscriber is glad now that we have waited until we were good and ready, and that perhaps it was wisest that we did not yield to our desires to make haste.

New Laws Needed.

On the 19th of January last, subscribers for stock in the American Society of Equity terminal elevator project met at Fargo, N. D., and elected incorporators, adopted a set of articles of incorporation and informally discussed an incomplete report of by-laws. The articles of incorporation and outline of by-laws was prepared by a committee selected by share subscribers who met at Fargo on July 26, 1910. In order to make it possible to adopt the co-operative principle of one man one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, it was found necessary to have some State law amended. North Dakota having the most desirable laws in other respects, this state was selected as the State in which to have the proper amendments made to existing statutes. The Legislative Committee of the North Dakota State Union, of which J. M. Anderson, secretary of the State Union, is chairman, is now at work with the legislature in session at Bismarck, North Dakota, on this matter, and the latest reports are that it is making good progress.

The incorporators who were elected to serve until a charter had been obtained were instructed to call a meeting of stock subscribers again as soon as a charter was obtained. The purpose of this meeting is to adopt by-laws and attend to other matters which must be attended to before business can be commenced. Among these I take it the question of collecting the money subscribed is one of the most important. The incorporators elected are J. M. Anderson, Bert Cole, A. V. Swanson, F. H. Squires, J. D. Meyers, J. C. Bergh, O. H. Olson, A. W. Dittmer, R. E. Parks.

In connection with the stockholders' meeting to be held, at which by-laws are to be acted upon, there are several questions of vital importance to the organization. This is a co-operative company and not an old-fashioned joint stock corporation, therefore great care must be taken that there be not adopted as by-laws a conglommeration of part co-operation and part old-fashioned joint stock corporation. To do this means ultimate failure of the institution. To adopt truly co-opartive principles in the form of by-laws cannot help but mean success.

By-Laws and Directors Important.

Among the questions worthy of serious consideration are the matter of voting by proxy, the distribution of profits, the manner of election of officers, the manner of application of initiative, referendum and recall to the affairs of the company. The custom of voting by proxy has been the means of killing more than one apparently successful co-operative institution. In this company, however, we cannot get away from the fact that because of its stockholders being scattered over three States or more, the matter of internal government and election of officers presents a different problem than it does in a local company, where

(Continued on page 13.)

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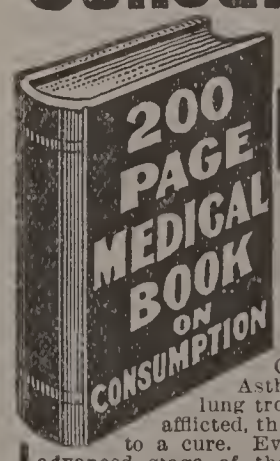

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Co-Operative Packing Plants

There are few, if any, fields of endeavor in which farmers may, by eo-operation, profit more from its application to their efforts than in the meat-pasking industry. They own and produce the meat, in the first instance. This involves more expense and labor than does the distribution of it in manufactured form, but the manufacturing of it, or preparing for the market, also involves a great deal of labor and expense.

Up to this time, in this country, that part of what really should be the farmers' business has been the business of people interested in it solely because of the profits that they may garner for their own private purses.

In many instances the people engaged in the meat-paeking industry have developed such an appetite for profit that they have resorted to means of operation which have made them almost wholesale murderers and thieves, robbing the government and killing people.

We need only eall the readers' attention to the seandals unearthed during the Spanish-American war and dozens of other instanees.

Thousands and thousands of siek people in our large cities who should be recuperating with good meat and fresh eggs as their food are being fed

Trafford Meat-Packing Plant, Manchester, England.

Bacon Factory, Herning, Denmark.

produets that often destroy more than build.

air they breathe, so that one would sometimes be justified in thinking that the average American wished that he weren't here (never was born).

Animals, when finding themselves in captivity, will deliver themselves of considerable noise just after diseovering their plight. The noise, however, will soon give way to a diligent effort to find a way out. We might do well to profit by their example, all of our boasted eivilization, intelligenee and business eapacity notwithstanding.

A few wage-earners in England have, by perseverence, built up a tremendous co-operative movement, of which the co-operative meat-packing industry is only a small part. Their total annual business runs well near $600,000,000.

The wage-earners in England, as in our country, are largely consumers of meat produets. They have found it profitable to not only prepare the meat for market, but have actually now undertaken the production of meat, particularly hogs, on a eo-operative basis in connection with their co-operative creameries. With such wonderful examples to follow, why should not the American farmer do as well? He suffers little, eomparatively, from the want of funds, lack of legislative power and the hundreds of other handicaps that were hindrances to the wage-earners of England.

If this industry was put upon a co-operative basis, and the co-operative basis so broad as to let all parties concerned—eonsumer and producer—be a part of it, the ineentive for private gain would never be sueh as to induce the produetion or putting upon the market of food products that would be detrimental to their own or their families' health.

Put upon a co-operative basis, the packing industry would soon be owned and controlled by the people and the profits resulting from the operation of it would be distributed among the people.

We sometimes speak of our country as the land of progress and prosperity. When we do we tell the truth in general, but when we eompare what the farmer gets for producing the meat and what the working people in the eities get for working it up into the finished product, with what the consumer pays for it, we must admit that from the people's point of view there is room for much improvement in our meat-packing and distributing industry.

These co-operative meat-packing plants owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England are monuments of intelligenee and thrift that beeomes modern civilization.

Let us contrast for a moment what the English eo-operators are doing with what we Americans are doing. From morning till night the American people are busy eussing combinations and trusts; in fact, cussing the very

Bacon Factory, Tralee, Ireland.

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PATRONIZE THOSE WHO ADVERTISE

TERMINAL ELEVATION.

(Continued from page 11.)

everybody is close enough at hand to attend at least one meeting a year. People living several hundreds of miles away from the place of meeting of this terminal elevator company would have to go to an expense larger perhaps than the original investment in order to take an active and direct part in the management of the affairs of the company. Whether other means of giving the members a more direct vote on the affairs of this company can be devised remains to be seen.

I have written this article in the hope that it may help not only those who are interested directly in the grain-growing business in the Northwest, but all members of the American Society of Equity as well, to understand as clearly as possible what the situation is, as well as how this project came to where it is, and, most of all, to impress upon us all the danger of being hasty in making movements in which greater numbers of people and their interests are involved. Also, that when the stockholders meet at the call of the incorporators there may come to the surface the best possible judgment as to what is required to insure the success of the enterprise in the way of by-laws, policy of operation, election of permanent officers, etc.

The articles of incorporation provide for a board of nine directors, elected three for one, three for two and three for three years, these to choose the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and other officers. In that little question, "Whom shall we elect for permanent directors?" lies perhaps the future scuccess or failure of the organization. The constant prayer in all walks of life to-day is "Give us competent people." To always get the right man in the right place is no small job. Perhaps the incorporators would make the best directors that it would be possible to get, and perhaps they would not.

PROCEEDINGS OF KENTUCKY MEETING.

(Continued from Page 5.)

pitality, have in the past two days been overwhelmed by the hospitality of the ladies of Warren county, gathered as the members of the American Society of Equity, the teachers and citizens at large of this beautiful city, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the delegates to the Kentucky State Union of the A. S. of E., in convention assembled, do hereby extend to the members in Warren county and the citizens of Bowling Green our heartfelt thanks for their kind treatment and assure them that the few days spent in their beautiful city shall ever remain in our minds a memory dear to our hearts, and wherever we may go it shall be our pleasure and privilege to sing the praises of their city.

Unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjournment for dinner.

1 P. M.—Called to order by President Cantrill. Committee on constitution and bylaws ready and reported as follows:

We, your committee on constitution and by-laws, beg leave to report the following, viz.: To cut out Section 6 and Article 6 and substitute therefor: "All initiation fees shall be $2, 50 per cent. to go to the organizer securing the said member and 50 per cent. to the county union for organization work in such county. Annual dues for each member shall be $1, r, with official paper, $1.50, viz.: To National Union, 30 cents; to State union, 30 cents; to county union, 25 cents; to local union, 15 cents."

Moved to adopt. Carried.

Committee on nominations ready and reported the followiug, viz.:

For President—H. M. Froeman, of Carroll county.

For Vice President—T. T. Barret, of Henderson county.

For Secretary—S. B. Robertson, of McLean county.

For State Organizer—O. P. Roemer, of Warren county.

Assistant Organizers—C. C. Allen, of Henry county; Lattie Graves, of Allen county.

For Directors of State Union—Ben Watson, of Webster county; C. M. Barnett, of Ohio county; A. H. Brooks, of Bracken county; R. E. I. Ray, of Hardin county; J. F. Doss, of Muhlenburg county.

Delegates to National Convention—Wm. Reniek, of Warren county; O. H. Harris, of Allen county; H. E. Routt, of Bracken county; Ben Watson, of Webster county; David Shipley, of Hardin county; S. L. Stevens, of Ohio county; S. B. Robertson, of McLean county; J. F. Doss, of Muhlenburg county; C. C. Allen, of Henry county; J. W. Dunn, of Daviess county.

Motion to elect president, vice president and secretary-treasurer on separate ballot. Carried, and proceeded to election of president.

Moved that H. M. Froeman be elected president. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Froeman was called for and he came forward with the following response:

Mr. President and Members of the Convention—I thauk you for the honor that you have conferred upou me in electing me president of your State organization, coming to me, as it has, unsolicited, a comparative stranger to many of you. It is an honor of which I am proud. As you have been here deliberating for two days, and as you are anxions to get away on the trains, I will not detain you by any lengthy address. I will only say that the best ability that I possess to carry out your wishes and uphold the principles of the American Society of Equity will be exercised, and I ask and expect to receive your hearty support and co-operation. There is an opportunity before the A. S. of E., and if you will push your advantages victory will be yours. In conclusion I want to take the opportunity of saying that there is no man in the White Burley district who has done more for the organization and success of the Burley Tobacco Society, no man who has been more faithful and loyal to the tobacco growers and farmers, than my predecessor, your retiring president, the Hon. J. Campbell Cantrill. I thank you. (Hearty applause.)

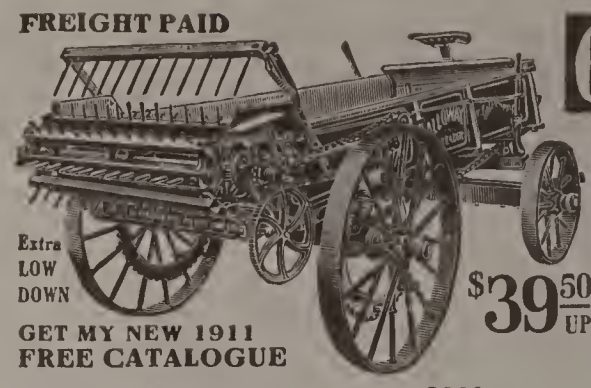
THE TARIFF AND OUR PRICES.

United States Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has prepared a table on the prices paid for wheat and barley on the North Dakota and Canadian sides of the boundary line. We are publishing it here because of its value in connection with a study of our tariff relations with Canada and particularly the proposed reciprocity agreement now before Congress:

Date.	Kind of Grain.	Name of Town in U. S.	Price per bu.	Name of Town in Canada.	Price per bu.	Difference in price.	Distance.	Tariff per bu.
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	Kermit	$ .90	Estovan	$ .76	$ .14	15 miles apart	$ .25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Pembina	.97	Emerson	.82	.15	4 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Neche	.96	N. Nortal	.75	.15	just across line	.25
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	Portal	.90	Gretna	.81	.15	2 miles apart	.25
Jan. 11, 1911.....	Wheat	Walhalla	.96	Haskett	.83	.13	6 miles apart	.25
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	St. John	.91	Boissevan	.81	.10	2 miles apart	.25
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	Hannah	.90	Snowflake	.77	.13	4 miles apart	.25
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	Neche	.91	Gretna	.81	.10	2 miles apart	.25
Dec. 31, 1910.....	Wheat	Sarles	.89	Clearwater	.75	.14	just across line	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Westhope	1.00	Colter	.85	.15	15 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wehat	Westhope	1.00	Lyleton	.84	.16	20 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Westhope	1.00	Malita	.86	.14	30 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	St. John	.96	Boissevan	.86	.10	15 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Hansboro	.90	Cartwright	.77	.13	8 miles apart	.25
Dec. 31, 1911.....	Wheat	Antler	.91	Lyleton	.78	.13	5 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Wheat	Portal	.92	Boscurvia	.75	.17	15 miles apart	.25
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Barley	Pembina	.67	Emerson	.42	.25	4 miles apart	.30
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Barley	Neche	.66	Gretna	.38	.28	2 miles apart	.30
Jan. 10, 1911.....	Barley	St. John	.66					

Where Canadian wheat is hauled across the border and loaded on cars and forwarded in bond under transportation and exportation entries for exportation via Duluth and Superior to Liverpool, England, the price of wheat per bushel is generally from 1 to 2 cents higher than the price paid at the nearest market in Canada. The freight rates for carrying these grains from the two opposite sides to the seaboard are exactly the same.

FREIGHT PAID



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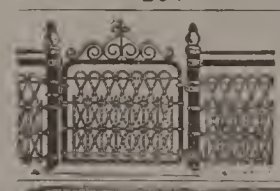

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Moved that T. T. Barret be declared vice president, whereupon Mr. Barret arose and placed in nomination Mr. M. O. Hughes, of Warren county, and proceeded to an election, which resulted in the election of Mr. Barrett. Mr. Barrett came forward and in a few well-chosen remarks thanked the convention for this honor.

Moved to elect S. B. Robertson as secretary-treasurer, whereupon Mr. Biggerstaff, of Warren county, arose and in a very complimentary speech nominated Mr. G. W. Hinton, of Bowling Green, for this important office. Mr. Robertson followed with a few remarks in praise of Mr. Hinton and asked that the members not vote for him (Robertson) because of what he had done, but that both be voted for as on the same footing. Mr. Hinton then came forward and in a few well-chosen words asked the gentleman who placed his name before the convention to withdraw the same, and this was done, and the convention proceeded to the election of S. B. Robertson as secretary.

It was then moved that we elect the State board members and delegates as reported by the committee on nominations. This motion carried unanimously.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That this convention tender a vote of thanks to the county union of Warren county and the officials, citizens and public press of Bowling Green for the cordial reception, hospitlity and entertainment of the delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the Kentucky State Union of the Society of Equity.

With a general good feeling, the convention adjourned at 2:30.

H. M. FROEMAN, Pres.
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec.

PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL CONVENTION, A. S. OF E.

(Continued from January Issue.)

Mr. Weber, of Nebraska—Couldn't they pay a certain per cent on all of them?

Mr. Wilkinson—I don't believe that anybody that subscribes for these bonds are going to try and tumble over one another to get their pay back. I think every one who subscribes for these bonds are going to do it for the help of the Society. If the board goes to work and pays bond Number 1 and 2, I am willing to take bond 400.

Mr. Yeager—If that is the way the Society will do, I will pay $105 for the first four bonds.

Mr. Wilkinson—I will make a motion that we insert right in there that as the Society accumulates money that they can begin with the lowest-numbered bond.

Seconded by Mr. Tank.

A Member—I want to say that on a proposition like that the first hundred bonds will be very largely at a premium if they are to be paid off that way. The trouble is, a few of these bonds will be paid in full and others probably never paid.

Mr. Wilkinson—If I understand these bonds are payable the first of January, 1915. As I understand it, these people that subscribe for these bonds are willing to subscribe and wait until 1915 for their money, but the question comes that this sinking fund will begin to grow so that some of these bonds can be paid and some interest paid. How are they going to pay? Let it be numbers. I am perfectly willing to wait and I will take number 400.

Mr. Wood, of Ohio—I will take 399.

Mr. Yeager—I will take number 398 at par and the first four at $105.

Mr. Nelson—I have helped to hatch some means of getting money a number of times. I believe we have now hatched the best we have ever had yet. When I say it is the best proposition I base it upon this: No proposition ever presented before has provided for the setting aside of a sinking fund out of a definite income. Last year's proposition was an advance on assessments. We have got the best proposition at the present time that the Society has ever seen.

Mr. Chryst—Another reason why this is the best: All other financial undertakings after we had assumed them became a liability; this will be an asset from the start.

Question on the adoption of the report as amended. Carried.

Mr. Wilkinson—I would suggest that Mr. Wood and Mr. Nelson be a committee to make a little subscription list so that we can begin to subscribe the bonds tonight and tomorrow and to get as much of it as possible right here.

President Sharp—Do you make that as a motion?

Mr. Wilkinson—I will make it a motion. Seconded. Carried.

Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky—If there is nothing now before the house, I move we adjourn until 7o'clock. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

—Thursday, Nov. 17, 1910.—

The convention called to order by President Sharp.

Mr. McConnell—Your Committee on Legislative Demands might make a further report if it is your pleasure.

"Whereas, There is abroad in the country a general discussion of the so-called dealing in futures in connection with the marketing of farm products, and

"Whereas, We regard it not only proper, but the duty of all farmers' organizations, to take a definite position in that matter, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby declare it as our belief that the sale of farm products for delivery at a future time is often necessary for the most profitable marketing of the same, insisting, however, that all such contracts for sale and delivery should contain a description of the exact location of the product dealt in at the time of the execution of such contract; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the members of the American Society of Equity, in annual national convention assembled, ask of Congress the enactment of such a law as will prevent the practice and possibility of seling farm products for future delivery from being used as a means for gambling in the necessaries of life."

Motion and second to adopt the report.

Dr. Touhy—I regret that Brother Nelson is not here on this proposition. It is very good in its line, educative and the like. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union was interested in a hill last year in regard to cotton and such things, and I think the Independent League of Chicago also had a declaration of this kind. I was present at the discussion by the committee in the Independent League, and also heard a good deal of the Farmers' Union discussion. A prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange took that matter up with Brother Nelson about qualifying fictitious things in the buying and selling of commodities, and he and Mr. Nelson had it hot and heavy. With the exception of that word "fictitious," I would say that that is a very good resolution to present.

Mr. McConnell—I will state for the benefit of the body that the most of this was written by Mr. Nelson. I supposed he, having been there, knew more than I did, and what he didn't write I got the ideas mainly from him.

Resolution adopted.

Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported Article V, Section 1, again. After some discussion the convention, by unanimous vote, substituted for the committee's report the section as it is now printed in the by-laws. It provides for five directors, among whom the president and vice-president shall be two.

Motion made that the constitution, as amended at this annual session of the National Union, be substituted for previous constitutions, and that all conflicting articles and sections or resolutions be and are hereby annulled.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota—I will second the motion, and in order to meet the objections of the gentleman over here I will ask that the matter be taken up tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock; that the motion lay over until 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, as that satisfies the qualms of everybody's conscience, and there is a question of a peculiar Indiana law that seems to require us to hold the vote over until to-morrow, so I ask that the motion lay over now until to-morrow morning.

Motion carried and question on the original motion laid over.

Secretary of Committee on Constitution and By-laws—When the Committee on Constitution and By-laws presented its report a few changes were read in the articles of incorporation. If there are any changes to be made, this is a good time to make them. Shall I read it, Mr. President?

President Sharp—Yes, if there is a proposition of that kind we will hear it.

Secretary of Committee (reads articles of incorporation)—The first change is at Article III—"Objects." The first and great—. We changed the word "great" to "greatest," because we think all the objects of this Society are great, but the obtaining of profitable prices being greatest is why that was changed. Section 2: We changed the word "produce" to "products." We changed "for an advantageous price" to "for profitable prices." 5. We changed that to "Open new markets, enlarge old ones and arrange to supply consumers in a direct way." 6. We changed "new seeds" to "better seed," and instead of "with a view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity" we changed it to "with a view to improve crops and give a greater diversity." 8. We strike out the words "and intensive" and strike out the balance of the section after "farming" and insert "and to make for the teaching of agriculture in our public schools." 9. We changed "highways" to "public roads." 10. Strike out "our" and add the words "where necessary." 11. Insert the word "the" before "adulteration" and "marketing." And strike out 14 entire. These are all the changes.

Mr. Nelson—Really I do not see, for the purpose of changing the words, that it is worth the trouble and cost. There may be another consideration that it might be well for this convention to take up. It has been suggested in a number of conventions, and all large farmers' organizations hold their national conventions here and there throughout the country and attract attention in the State where they are held. But as we are incorporated here the national conventions must be held within the State of Indiana. It might be well to incorporate under some other State, so that we can hold our conventions wherever we see fit. It is easier to incorporate under some other State than to get this Legislature to change the laws. And I would suggest if that is the desire of the convention that we authorize the Board of Directors to take any and all steps necessary to accomplish that, and

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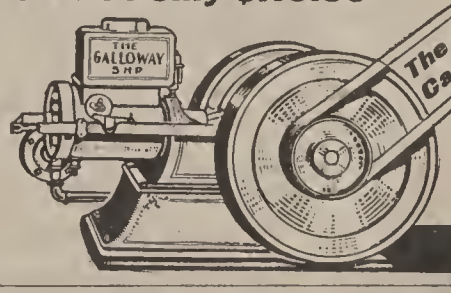

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it might include also the moving of headquarters. If you continue the official paper there is no question but what there are better places for it—Chicago, particularly, is the commercial center of this country, and it would be a good place for your official organ. I am making these suggestions. They have been talked of a number of times and they have some merit.

President Sharp—You hear the suggestion. What is your will in the premises?

Mr. Stevens, of Kentucky—I move that the Board of Directors be empowered to incorporate in some other State and move headquarters if they think best.

Mr. Nelson—That motion has to be put pretty broadly to be legal. I don't know whether I can do it right off the reel, or do it at all, but I will try. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates attending this national convention, representing the entire membership of the American Society of Equity, hereby authorize its Board of Directors to do any and all things needful to incorporate or reincorporate the American Society of Equity of North America under the same name under the statutes of any State providing for corporations not for pecuniary profit and under which statutes it will be possible to transact business and hold the national conventions legally anywhere in the United States; also, if deemed advisable, to move national headquarters.

President Sharp—And do you offer that as a substitute for the motion?

Mr. Nelson—Yes.

A Member—What would be his objections to us being incorporated for pecuniary profits?

Mr. Nelson—This is essentially a membership corporation, and not a stock company. That is why we come under that.

Mr. Spear, of Indiana—I would like to ask, if it can be done, that when we reincorporate it shall be under the name "American Society of Equity," leaving out the word "the" and "of North America" at the end.

Amendment accepted. Motion carried.

Mr. McConnell—If we are through with the amendments, can't we proceed with the election of officers, if I can get a second?

Mr. Wilkinson—We seem to be through with the business practically until to-morrow morning. Now, I would say this: The bond subscription paper is on the table, several of the gentlemen have subscribed for bonds, and now is an opportunity for any and all to go up there nad sign your names so that we can have at least a hundred bonds signed this evening, so that we can get through by to-morrow noon. Now, let's get right down to business. We can't have the election of officers until the constitution is adopted.

Mr. McConnell—In reply to the brother, we can have the election of officers. The coustitution can be ratified to-morrow. The election of officers would not affect that.

Mr. Wilkinson—We would have to ratify the officers. I think you could put in time better on this bond business than to elect officers. Whats' the use to elect officers if we haven't got any money?

Mr. Nelson—I was going to suggest that the subscription be read so that the audience may know what is in it, and I want to suggest that this is your most important business; upon that hinges what the conclusion of this convention will be. I want to remind the convention that accepting the directors' proposition does not carry it out until you have signed up for $2,500 or provide for it in some other way.

Mr. Wilkinson—I am not going to stand here and say we want these men to step out and elect a new board with these debts resting on them, and that is why I do not want to try to elect officers until we get together on this, and if we can see that we can make a "go" of it we can elect officers and go on with the business.

Ten minutes' recess taken.

Convention called to order.

President Sharp—Now, friends, what is the business of the hour?

Mr. Nelsou—Now, gentlemen, I would suggest that we get in earnest about this business. We have had a fine convention. We have done some wonderful work. We have settled all of our differences except this little thing here. If you can't carry many of them yourself, take a pocketful home to Joseph and John and Peter and Jack and ask them to carry some, and the people will take them.

The question of finance was discussed by the various members of the convention while subscriptions for bonds were being taken, until the convention adjourned at a late hour.

MORNING SESSION.
—Friday, Nov. 18, 1910.—

The convention called to order by President Sharp.

President Sharp—Friends, we have been a little tardy this morning, and now the time has fully come that we should proceed to business. What is the pleasure of the body? If there is nothing ready right now I understand there is a delegate present who wishes to make a statement to the convention, and possibly this would be as good a time as any.

Mr. Butler, of Ohio—I publish a paper. It is an Equity paper. I feel that there is nothing else of more importance in the progress of Equity work than a good weekly newspaper. I came here to ask this convention to make a paper that I will start.

These proceedings will be concluded in the next issue.

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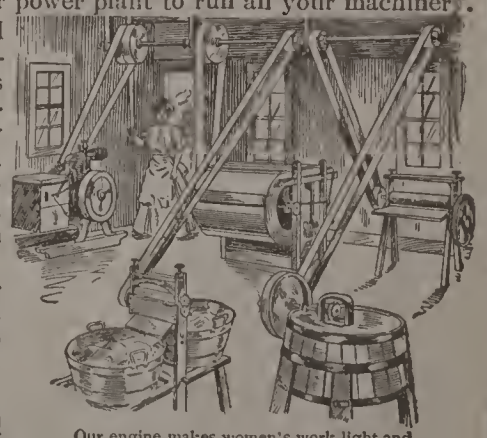
Here is the first real free trial offer ever made on a gasoline engine. We will actually send you our marvelous new model 3 h. p. gasoline engine for your free use for ten days. Ten full days after you get the engine to your own place to set it working. A wonderful new type gasoline engine—the engine that has revolutionized the gasoline industry. Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine, the engine that does more kinds of work on the farm than any other engine ever made. **So easy to handle we can trust it to any farmer or shop owner on absolute free trial.** Lightest 3 h. p. Takes up less room. Needs no foundation.

Easy Payments Take long time to pay for this engine if you keep it. If you don't like it send it back at our expense. Try it first free. Then decide for yourself. Make small monthly payments if you prefer. Send the free coupon and get the full particulars of this sensational free offer.

Send No Money Just a request for a free trial brings this engine to you. No advance payments to us, no deposits, no C. O. D. to us, no notes, no mortgages, no security but your own word. Five years guarantee on this engine. You can save all dealers' and agents' profits on this engine if you write to the engine works direct while this stupendous free trial offer is open. We make the same price to you that we make to our dealers to introduce this new model engine.

Best Pump Engine Here is the ideal pump engine. No other engine is half so handy, and true and economical for pumping. Move it from one well to another. Two men can carry it around—a child can haul it on the hand truck. With our special, simple, easy equipment you can have a complete power plant that any man or woman can run with ease. You will be surprised how easy and at what little cost we will equip your power plant to run all your machinery.

A Woman Can Run this Engine Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine has all our new patents and easy running improvements. It is automatic in so many parts that almost anybody can run it and manage it with ease. It is specially designed and perfected so that the men on the farm can leave it entirely to the women folks to run. It starts without a "kick." It can't "kick back"—it starts remarkably easy and then runs automatically in almost every part. **One woman and this engine** with equipment, can do more work on a farm **than two hired hands.**



Our engine makes women's work light and pleasant on the farm

How to Use Power To all who send the free coupon promptly, we will send a very valuable booklet on how to use power on a farm or in a shop. It will tell you the newest things about saving time and labor on a farm that you certainly ought to know.

Send Free Coupon

Schmidt Bros. Co. Engine Works
Dept. 4399, Davenport, Iowa

Free Coupon

Schmidt Bros. Co. Eng. Works, Dept. 4399
Davenport, Iowa

Gentlemen: Without any obligation on me you may send me catalogs and full particulars of your free trial offer on Schmidt's Chilled Cylinder Gasoline Engine, also free book, "How to Use Power" all free and prepaid.

Name.....

Address.....

Read this amazing special introductory offer to farmers and all owners of live stock everywhere. Send the coupon below and get $12.00 worth of the finest, purest and best guaranteed goods free

This magnificent Redwood Cabinet is 30 inches high, 20 inches wide and 5 3-4 inches deep. It is highly polished, showing the rich, fine grain of the giant Sequoia Redwood Tree. Cabinet is brass trimmed—brass hinges ornamental shape, brass spring, latch lock and brass spring inner lock. All of the Standard Veterinary Remedies in the cabinet are full size, guaranteed. Cabinet and remedies are free for sending the coupon below.

FREE

Yes, FREE—absolutely free to every live stock owner and all farmers—shipped free, a beautiful, highly polished, brass trimmed, Redwood Cabinet **filled with Standard Veterinary Remedies.** Shipped to you now free. Send us the Free Cabinet Coupon below. You need these free goods. Read the list. Here is the free list:

List of FREE Goods

One gallon can Standard Stock Dip - -	- price,	$1.25	FREE
One 2-lb. box Standard Horse Worm Powder	- price,	.50	FREE
One bottle Standard Stock Liniment - -	- price,	.50	FREE
One bottle Standard Colic Remedy - -	- priee.	1.00	FREE
One box Standard Veterinary Salve - -	- price,	.50	FREE
One box Standard Gall Salve - - -	- price,	.25	FREE
One box Standard Heave Powder - -	- price,	.50	FREE
One bottle Standard Pine Tar Extract -	- price,	.50	FREE
One bottle Standard Spavin Paste - -	- price,	1.00	FREE
One one-quart can Standard Fly Shy -	- price,	.35	FREE
One one-half gallon can Standard Lice Killer	- price,	.65	FREE
One box Standard Insect Powder - -	- price,	.25	FREE
One 5½-lb. box Standard Poultry Food -	- price,	.50	FREE
One 4-lb. box Standard Hog Worm Powder	- price,	1.00	FREE
One Redwood Brass Trimmed Cabinet -	- price,	3.25	FREE
Total cash value of free goods - - -	-	$12.00	FREE

$12.00 FREE! Examine the above list carefully. See the value of every article in the list! Actual value of the goods in the list $12.00. You get all this value and all the benefit of having **these necessary remedies** at hand by simply filling out and mailing the coupon. One minute's work and a postage stamp brings this great Free Cabinet offer to you. **We want you to test these goods** and know what they are. That's why we make this astonishing offer. Send coupon and get these goods free in conneetion with our great special introductory offer, to test them at our expense.

OUR GUARANTEE: We positively guarantee every article of the Standard line to be compounded of the purest superior quality laboratory tested materials and according to the best formulas as proved by actual use on hundreds of thousands of farms throughout the United States in our twenty-five years of business.

$12.00 Cabinet FREE

This magnificent Redwood Cabinet is free and all of the Standard Veterinary Remedies you see in it are free with the splendid introductory offer we are making. You never had an offer like this before. It is the greatest offer ever made to introduce veterinary remedies to the live stock owners of the United States everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are using Standard line of goods. We want you to know how good they are.

Use These Remedies We want you to have these remedies so that you can use them on own animals. We want you to know—**to convince yourself by using them**—that they are the best veterinary remedies. We want you to know it. We give you this magnificent Redwood Cabinet, packed full of the remedies, so you can use this big lot of the remedies and prove to you they are the only kind of remedies you will ever want on your farm as long as you live.

Send No Money Be sure to send no money when you send the coupon. The cabinet and all of the goods in it are free. We give you the free goods and the eabinet to introduce the Standard line of veterinary goods to you. The goods are free to you on this big special introductory offer, and you are under no obligations.

Special This free offer is especially important to every man owns work horses, milch cows, hogs, sheep and poultry as well as for those who are fattening animals for market and stock breeders. In fact, this is the most sensational offer ever made to all owners of live stock of every kind. Every one of the free articles ofiered you here will make money for you. The time on this very special offer is limited. Send for coupon Now.

Free Goods to Prove to You Their High Quality

The free goods you get in the Redwood Cabinet are the purest and finest, the best veterinary and poultry preparations on the market. We know that if you once use the best remedies on your animals you will never again be satisfied with substitutes and poor quality brands. The immense business of the Standard Stock Food Co. has been built on the results produeed on animals on hundreds of thousands of farms throughout the United States in the last quarter of a century. Time has proved the superior quality of Standard goods. **We sell on quality only.** The lot of free goods we give you in conneetion with this great speeial introductory offer are all regular size packages. Every package is large enough to give goods a genuine test and prove to yourself that the quality is absolutely the highest on the market today.

Only One Cabinet to Any One Person

This fine cabinet and the free preparations given only onee to any one person. This is an offer for introduetory purposes only. We give you these free goods to test. We give you the cabinet to keep the free goods in. We give you a particularly fine cabinet because many persons would like to keep the remedies in the house. Every member of the family will admire the cabinet. The women folks will probably want it because it is such a handsome piece of furniture. **The cabinet is handsome enough to go in anybody's home.** The cabinet is in keeping with the high quality of the goods that fill it. This amazing offer is limited. Act quickly.

Send Coupon Promptly

Don't delay a minute in sending the FREE coupon. Send the coupon or copy it on a letter or a postal, but send it now. You nced every one of the preparations in the free cabinet. The dollar bottle of Standard Colic Remedy may **save the best horse in your place any day.** The dollar box of Standard Hog Worm Powder may save a good many hogs for you. The gallon of Standard Stock Dip may **save all of your hogs, or your sheep, or perhaps a diseased cow.** The box of Standard Insect Powder or Standard Lice Killer may add a good many dollars to **your chicken profits.** Every one of the 11 remedies you get free with the cabinet, in connection with this great Introductory Offer, is absolutely the best. You need every one of these articles. You need them every day. You can get them all free now in connection with this great limited offer—one time to any one person. Send the coupon now before you lay the paper down, because we want you to have these goods to test them.

Free Cabinet Coupon

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO., Dept. 4392, Omaha, Neb.

Gent'emen—You may send me prepaid free certificate good for one Redwood Cabinet as described, filled with regular sized packages of Standard Veterinary Remedies in connection with your special introductory offer, all of the actual cash value of $12.00. This puts me under absolutely no obligations whatever, and I am never to pay you anything at any time for these free goods or the Redwood Cabinet.

My Name .....

P. O. ..... State ..... R. F. D. No .....

I own ..... horses ..... cattle ..... cows ..... hogs ..... sheep ..... Poultry

Here is the name and address of the dealer where I usually buy my veterinary remedies, stock food, etc.

My dealer's name ..... Town .....

STANDARD STOCK FOOD CO. Dept. 4392, **OMAHA, NEB.**

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE

A PERIODICAL for FARM FOLKS

DEVOTED TO COUNTRY LIFE UPLIFT

Vol. IV. No. 3 Indianapolis, Indiana, March, 1911 Successor to Equity Farm Journal

OUR NEW HOME. See page 6.

1 and 2, stairway leading to our offices on third floor. 3, the location of the offices. 4, the elevated electric railway leading to and from the loop district of the city of Chicago. Sixteen minutes ride from Fifth Ave.

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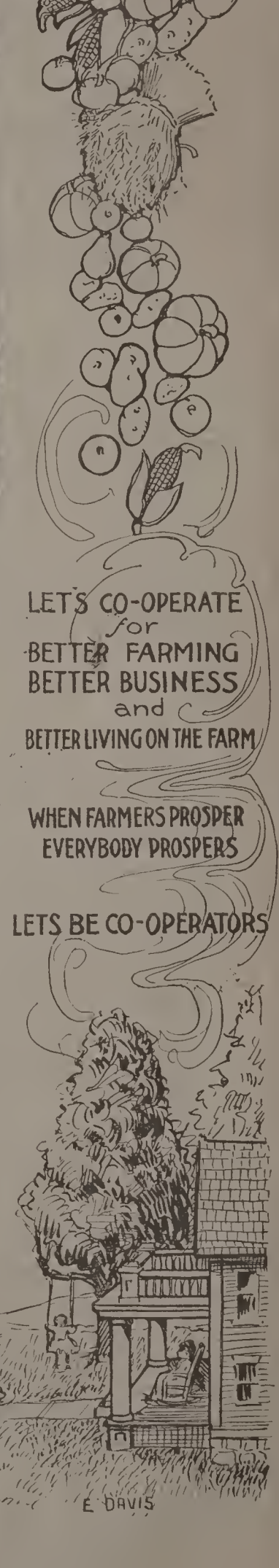


Be Your Own Veterinary

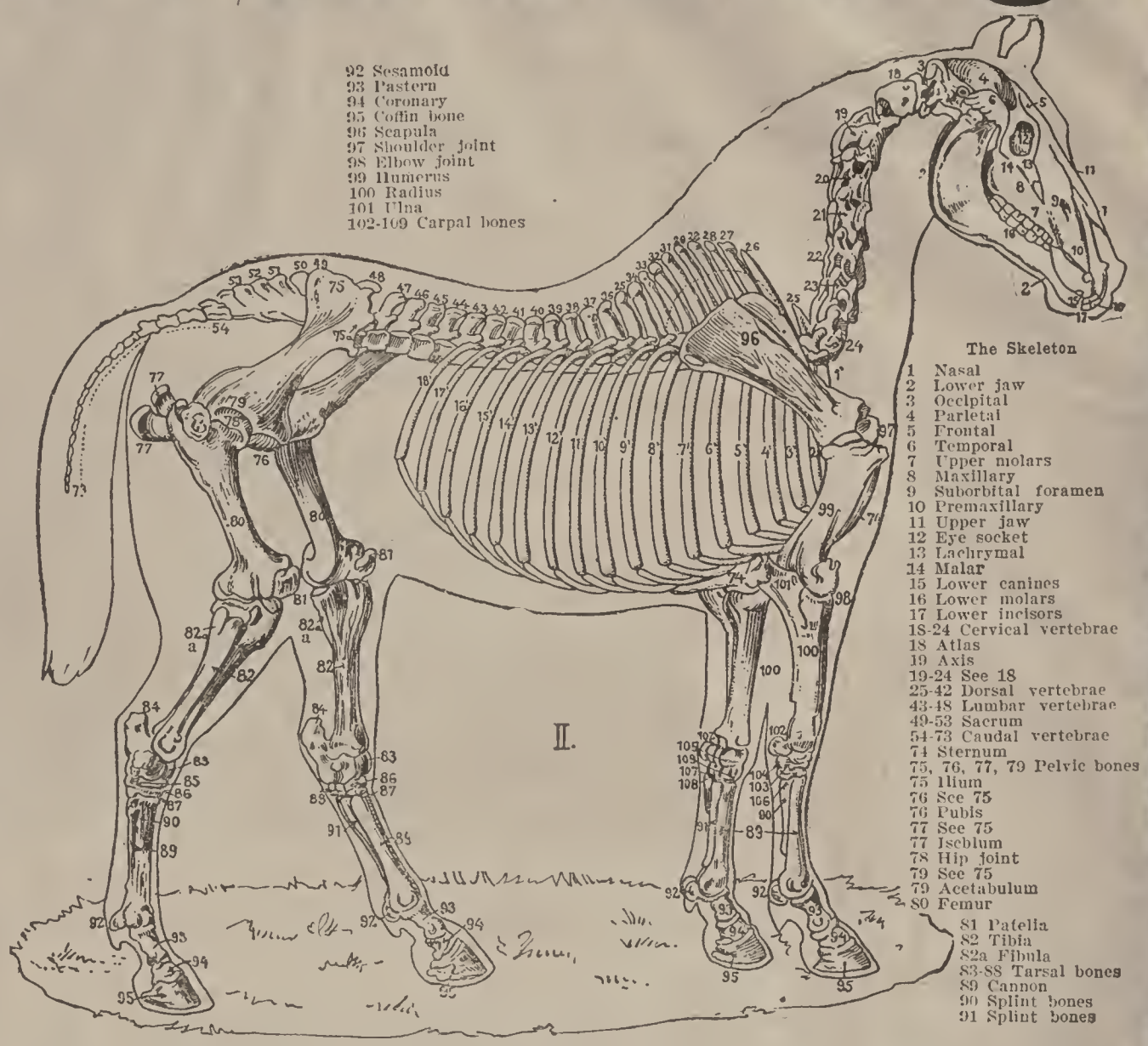
and

Be Wise On Other Things

Get one of our Willsden Live Stock and Atlas Wall Charts.

We Want to Give one of them Absolutely Free to Each of Our Subscribers.

It has to be seen and studied to be fully appreciated. Its value and beauty cannot be told with words but if you will read the following brief description you can get a little idea of what it is.



Copyright, 1909, by S. Blake Willsden.

Our Willsden Live Stock Anatomical Chart will be found more valuable than any book or publication that can be secured anywhere at any price. This Anatomical Chart is indeed a wonder and it must be seen to be appreciated. It includes five distinct charts of the horse printed in five different colors, first showing exterior parts; second the bones; third the veins or circulatory system; fourth the muscles, and fifth, the internal organs. Each part, bone, vein, muscle and organ, is numbered and each number corresponds to a name in key which is a part of chart, so that the youngest school boy can refer to the chart and give you the name of any part of the anatomy of your farm animals. There are also five similar plates, for each of the COW, SHEEP, HOG and CHICKEN. All are carefully drawn and engraved in the correct coloring. This Wall Chart is composed of three sheets of extra heavy white glazed paper printed in colors. Each sheet is 36 inches long by 28 inches wide and fitted with brass eyes for hanging on the wall.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN VETERINARY

Accompanying the plates illustrating the anatomy of the amimals which contribute so largely to the subsistence and wealth of the civilized nations of the world, is an artitle on each animal, written by some eminent authority, as for instance: "The Cow," by Dr. O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association; "The Horse," by J. W Thompson, editor "Spirit of the West;" "Swine," by Hon. F. D. Coburn, author of "Swine in America," and secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. These articles describe the symptoms of the diseases the animals are subject to, and give the most authentic methods for the prevention and cure of such maladies. Some of the maladies prescribed have hitherto been unpublished

The information contained in this chart will enable any farmer or stockman to save hundreds of dollars in loss or stunting of animals on account of neglect or mal-treatment in cases of sickness or accident The illustrations are so clear and the methods of diagnosing and treating of ailments so simple, that every farmer can be his own animal doctor and give speedy relief instead of waiting for the arrival of a professional. As at least 90 percent of all domestic animals are never seen by a professional veterinary in any event, it is very important for the owner of livestock to be well posted in veterinary science himself. That he can be by possessing and studying Willsden's Unrivalled Live Stock Anatomical Chart.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS ALL IN ONE

The first page contains a map of the world and a map of the United States set in a border composed of the Flags of all Nations of the Earth, printed in their original color . The front page of the second sheet of this chart contains a map of your State set in a border of the photographs of all the Governors that have served since it became a State. On the backs of the pages are statistical tables, giving the number and value of live stock and crops by years and States, and hundreds of other little items of other information,

An alphabetical list of all the postoffices, cities, towns and country villages within the State is printed on the back of one sheet; this is keyed so that anyone can tell at a glance whether the place is a postoffice served by a rural route or a star route, whether there is a bank or an express office there, and the population of each.

HOW TO GET IT

You can get this valuable chart absolutely free of charge. All we ask of you is to get two of your neighbors to give you their subscriptions for the Co-Operators' Guide for one year at fifty cents each, or get one subscription and send us twenty-five cents extra.

In order to make it all the easier for you to get the subscriptions you may tell your neighbors that we will send them, absolutely free of charge, one of our Farmer's Record Books if they will give you their subscription.

Better get one of these Farmer's Record Books at once, and put it and a copy of the Co Operato.'s Guide in your pocket next time you go somewhere. It may prove to be just the place and time to pick up a few new subscriptions.

USE THIS BLANK.

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $_____ for _____ new yearly subscriptions to the Co-Operators' Guide to be sent to Name. R. D. Postoffice State

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If only one yearly subscription is sent the chart can be had by sending 25 cents extra and making a cross in this square, ☐

Kindly send free of charge to each of these a copy of your Farmers' Record Book and a Willsden Live Stock and Atlas Wall Chart to the writer.

Name _____

Address State

EDITORIAL

CONFIDENCE—DISTRUST.

It is stated that man makes his own destiny. If it is true in the singular, it is true in the plural, namely, that we make our own destines. Every act of an individual helps to shape not only his own fate, but that of his associated fellow beings as well, and the acts of the associates help to shape the destinies of them as well as the individual. A man must carve his future, not singly but in fellowship with others. Two of the most powerful elements in the shaping of man's future and the destiny of communities and nations are confidence and distrust. Confidence builds. It inspires hope, stimulates ambition and encourages thrift and industry. Distrust destroys, shatters hope, smothers ambition, induces idleness and hardens the heart. If we want to make life better for ourselves and fellow beings each day as time passes, it behooves us to keep a watchful eye on ourselves to see that we do more to establish and inspire confidence than we do to scatter and nourish distrust.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A large majority of the people in the United States live in cities and are generally spoken of as consumers only. It is this condition that prompts band-wagon politicians and publicity agents for useless middlemen to appeal to the "suffering consumer" when they want some policy inaugurated or some legislation enacted, which will, in the end, bring more profit to the middleman than to the consumer.

We hear some one humming in all places and at all times about how the consumer suffers from the high cost of living and that the only way to relieve him of his suffering is to reduce somehow or other the price of farm products. If the price of farm products should be reduced and the consumer get the benefit of it, then temporary relief might be found in that manner of procedure.

The agitation which, in a large measure, molds the opinion of the people now-a-days is paid for by the commercial interests and especially the middle men, and naturally, of course, colored in their favor. These interests are seeking now to convince the people who buy farm products (there are two thirds as many who buy farm products as there are who produce them) that by removing the duty on raw farm products, these products would be cheaper and the cost of living to the consumer reduced. It is true, for instance, that removing the duty on wheat will tend to cheapen the price of wheat; but if the duty on flour is not removed, then on the same theory, the price of flour would not be reduced. A fair to all downward revision of the tariff may weaken the power of the system to the extent that it is strong because of the nature of our trade relation with other countries; but it will not bring the producer and the consumer any closer than at present and there will never be any material and effective reduction in the cost of living until the producer and the consumer of the nessaries of life get closer together.

The intensity of the struggle for existance in our country today will continue to become more intense and culminate in a revolution, unless co-operation as the principle upon which to conduct the business of distributing that which man needs for his sustanance, is taken up fast enough to release the terrible tension and substitute evolution for revolution.

FARMERS AND RECIPROCITY.

The opposition by farmers to the proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement is not proof that farmers are opposed as a class to downward revision of the tariff. Their opposition in this instance is a protest against an unfair deal. Farmers in the United States are opposed to it for the same reason that farmers in Canada are in favor of it and "Big Business" in the United States are in favor of it for the same reason that the manufacturing interests of Canada are opposed to it. Canadian farmers will profit while Canadian manufacturers will suffer and the farmers in the United States will suffer while "Big Business" will profit.

Aside from being an unfair deal to the farmers, it can not be denied that should that agreement be ratified as it now stands, the increase in our industrial activity, particularly manufacture and trading, would draw more of our people into the large cities and further depopulate our farms. Just the very condition that private greed and middleman monopoly wants. This condition is a means of making the American common people industrial slaves.

There are too few people on our farms now to do the work as it should be done and the net profit, the much talked of prosperity of the American farmer notwithstanding, is too small, and the life on the farm too much of a drudgery to keep on the farm those who are there, let alone inducing others to join any "back-to-the-land" excursions.

There are a dozen or more applicants ready to fill every vacant position in our cities. This means that a lot of people are idle and all working people at the mercy of the "system." Idleness is the mother of crime. To further pack our cities means more idleness, more crime and general degeneration of the nation.

THE EQUITY WAY.

No one questions any longer that the farmers need to be organized. The question that the farmers are concerning themselves with now is HOW to organize or BE ORGANIZED. "The Equity Way" seems to be the safest and most feasable. First: Literature is scattered among the people in the community where the farmers ought to be members of the Society. The next step is the formation of a local union and the payment of admittance fees and dues. As time passes, the local unions become business units, taking up some particular phase of the business end of farming such as the shipping of grain, livestock, buying of mill feeds, fertilizers, twine, pooling wool, tobacco, grain, hay, seeds and selling these.

The local unions of the American Society of Equity are not only social units of the organization, but commercial bodies that realize the necessity of state and national organizations, and provide for the maintainance of these by paying out of the profits that acrue from the business taken up, an amount equal to a year's dues, etc., of all persons who patronize the business enterprises of the local union. Notable in this direction are the following:

From the new Burley Tobacco Pool Contract in Kentucky we quote as follows:

> It is mutually understood and agreed that all non-members and delinquent members of the A. S. of E., who sign this contract do by that act become A. S. of E. members in good standing and that their fees and dues for one year from date of signing this contract shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of their pool tobacco.

From a letter written by National Director O. H. Olson, of New Rockford, N. Dak., we quote:

> Be sure to send us a bundle of the Co-Operators' Guide, so we can distribute them among the stockholders. Almost half of them were not members of our local union until this year. They will be members now because we have had our By-Laws amended so as to take the dues out of the patronage dividend.

In Wisconsin, the American Society of Equity has proposed to the legislature a law compelling all co-operative organizations within the State to set aside a certain percentage of their profit for educational and development work.

The Terminal Elevator Project in the Northwest, according to the By-Laws now under consideration, will set aside not less than 5 per cent, nor more than 20 per cent. of its profits for educational and development work. Believing that a portion of this fund can be used to best advantage by turning it over to the American Society of Equity, provision is also made for that in the proposed By-Laws.

The spirit of co-operation is not selfish. Co-operation commercially applied is the embodyment of true brotherhood, in the business relations of man with man. If co-operation is good in one community or in one instance, it is good in other communities and other instances, and the greater the number of co-operative activities, the more valuable and desirable are each of the small units that go to make up the movement as a whole.

"The Equity way" is for farmers to let other people's business alone and take complete charge of their own and in such a way is to have state and national organizations by means of which to protect and promote their interests on all questions. In short, it means keeping a national machine and all its necessary ramifications in perfect order ready for operation on short notice whenever an emergency may arise. The defeat in the Sixty-first Congress of the proposed unfair tariff agreement with Canada, by the National Grange and the American Society of Equity illustrates the importance and value of having a national farmers' organization, ready for quick action.

RECIPROCITY—? DEFEATED

Now that Congress has adjourned without ratifying the President's tariff agreement with Canada and the President having called an extra session of Congress to take it up, it may be of some interest to our readers to read the following protests taken from the Congressional Record. These are only a few of the protests that were filed within the brief space of one week. They indicate how and why that nefarious concoction called a reciprocity agreement was defeated in the Sixty-first Congress.

The victory won by organized farmers in this instance ought to get every farmer in the country to join a national organization and keep himself in good standing in it ever after:

Hon. Jonathan Bourne, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Under pending reciprocity treaty with Canada sheep are placed on free list, dressed meats taxed 1½ cents per pound. This protects packers, but no consumer or sheep breeder. If Canadian sheep are admitted free they will bring millions of pounds of free wool with them. Oregon Wool Growers' Association protests most vigorously against admission of free sheep from Canada. DAN P. SMYTHE, Sec.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Massachusetst State Grange earnestly protests against Canadian reciprocity treaty. Massachusetts farmers very strongly opposed. Letter follows.

CHAS. M. GARNER,
Master Massachusetts State Grange.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The farmers need your support. We oppose thep resent plan of reciprocity with Canada. GEORGE S. LADD,
Chairman Executive Committee Massachusetts State Grange, for the Committee.

The National Grange earnestly protests against anadian reciprocity bill, which puts farm products on free list, while making practically no reduction in high tariff on manufactured articles. Bill subjects our farmers to unfair competition of cheap Canadian farm lands. Will greatly injure farming industry. Will increase farm values in Canada and reduce value of farms in this country. Farmers unanimously opposed to bill.

M. J. BATCHELDER,
AARON JONES,
T. C. ATKESON,
Legislative Committete National Grange,
Concord, N. H.

Hon. eGorge T. Oliver, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—On behalf of the organized farmers of Pennsylvania I hereby enter our protest against the Canadian reciprocity treaty, which puts farm products on the free list while making practically no reduction on high protection on manufactured articles. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. CREASY,
Master of Pennsylvania State Grange.

Hons. Robert J. Gamble and Coe L. Crawford, Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen—As secretary of the South Dakota State Union of the American Society of Equity, I adress you in the interests of the farmers of South Dakota in regard to the reciprocity treaty arguments presented by the President.

The farmers of the Northwest—viz., North and South Dakota and Minnesota—are truly and rightly alarmed at some of the things advocated in this measure, especially that of putting wheat on the free list, as we see in this nothing but a measure in the interests of the speculators and milling combines against theg rain growers of the United States.

Teh grain growers of the West and Northwest have organized themselves for profitable prices for farm products, and the farmers for the past three years have been able to see the benefits derived from their organization for controlled marketing to produce profitable prices.

The millers and speculators find that farmers do not dump all their crop on the market, as formerly, regardless of demand or price, so that they (the speculators) can not now, as formerly, claim over supply and pound down thep rices at the expense of theg rower, until said speculators have thec rop in their hands, when, lo! a change—a great shortage!—and prices go up with a bound. But not for the benefit of the grower, but of the speculator.

Speculators and millers want Canadian wheat free simply that they may load our markets and cry over-production to lower thep rice at the expense of farmers of the United States.

Gentlemen, you represent an agricultural State, and we certainly expect you to work and vote in the interest of your constitu-

(Continued on Page 11.)

A Hunting Trip

By Theo. G. Nelson.

When the National Convention of the American Society of Equity had adjourned last fall, it became my lot to pack a few duds, bid folks and friends good-by and depart for a hunting trip among the hills, the valleys and on the plains of Wisconsin. The deer season was on and editors can enjoy a venison steak as well as any one; but mine was not a deer hunt. The forest fires have made bears plentiful in the forests that are left; but it was not a bear hunt.

Wisconsin is literally peppered with local unions of the American Society of Equity. In most of these there are people who have taken a solemn vow that the life of the farmer shall be as attractive as that of any other class of people on earth and that

Farmers' Hall, Cook Valley, Wis., Nine Miles From Railroad. Left to Right—Thomas Emmerton, James Carnahan.

farming shall be as profitable and desirable as any occupation. Civilization owes an unmeasurable debt to the men and women who have devoted even a part of their lives to such work. It was these people that I was directed to find. My trip was a hunt for patriots.

At 7 o'clock a. m., November 23, the musical voice of the colored porter on a Northwestern train called "Menomonee." It was a clear, cold morning. Before the eyes lay the pine clad hills, decorated with a sheet of new snow. Peace reigned supreme. A few rigs passing along the road, the curling smoke from the newly-lit fires and a trickling stream in the gully below were the only signs of life. It was a soothing scene for one emerging from the dirty cobble-stone streets of a noisy, over-crowded city; to a pair of lungs accustomed to air so thick that it can be cut into chunks as if it were cheese, this pure morning air was wonderfully invigorating.

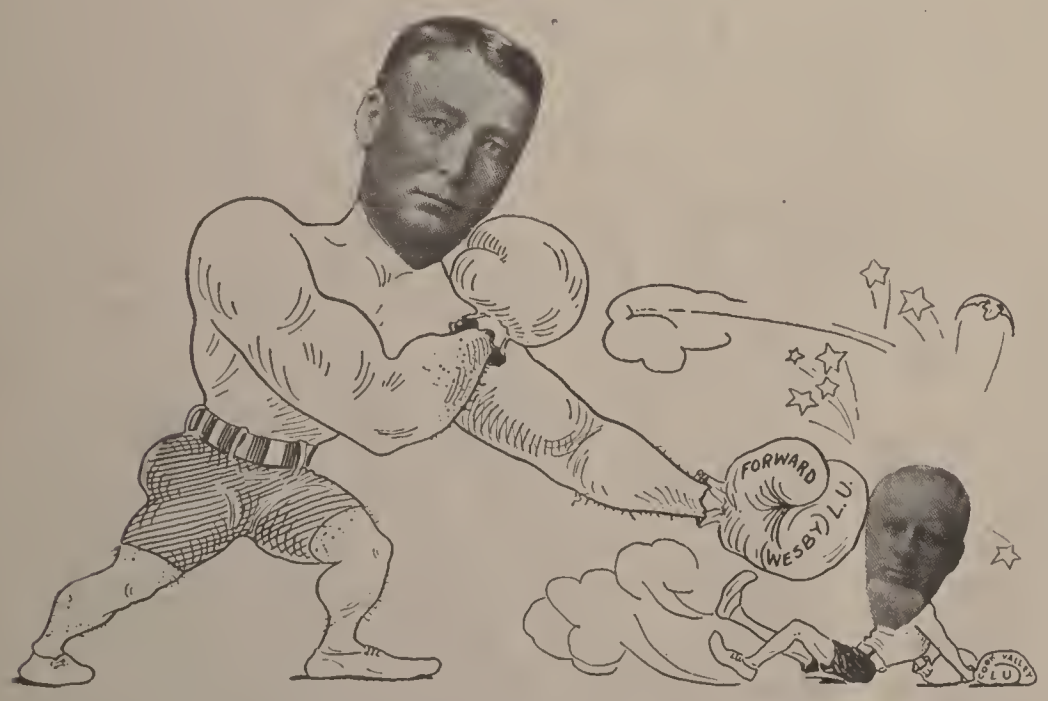
It was reported that a number of patriots were headed for Menomonee about that time. True to the instincts of the hunter, I hurried to the spot so as to be on the ground, ready for any sport that might develop. Slowly, but surely, the patriots scheduled for the day, assembled. It was a meeting of the Wisconsin Executive Board. Those present were Thomas Emmerton, President Emeritus, of the Wisconsin State Union; Ira M. J. Christ, President; M. Wes Tubbs, Secretary; A Slaughter, H. G. Tank and A. H. Hunt, directors. Judge Mahoney was unable to be present.

The National Convention of the American Society of Equity had decided that it was unfair that the directors and officers of the National Union should be personally liable for the old indebtedness of the Society, and to relieve this situation a ten thousand dollar issue of bonds in denominations of twenty-five dollars each was provided for. By members and local unions purchasing one or more of these bonds, the burden of the old indebtedness could be distributed more equitably among the members of the Society who had the inclination and were financially able to give the Society a long time use of a sum equal to one or more bonds. The majority of the patriots assembled here had already taken one or two bonds apiece. Director Hunt was the only one to fall into the hunter's trap that day.

My principal mission here was to consult with the officers of the Wisconsin State Union on how to best go about the placing of bonds among the members in that state. After considerable discussion and a careful

(Continued on Page 12.)

A KNOCKOUT BLOW.



Forward Local Union!—Who Is Next?

Dividends On Patronage

By C. Vincent.

In the July last issue, page 4, is an interesting table on "Rochdale Co-Operation." Perhaps some of your readers would more readily grasp the importance of this subject if they will study its application as we practice it in our company. We have five elevators in operation and the stockholders of each station enjoy in full the entire earnings of that station. In the year ending April 30, 1908, our Pleasanton, Neb., station handled about 223,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. The "gross" margin averaged 2⅛ cents per bushel—about $4,775 gross profit. The entire operating expenses were about $1,850, leaving close to $2,900 in the profit fund. There are 57 stockholders, with $100 stock each, making a capital of $5,700. If $2,900 is to be distributed on the "stock" of our members each $100 share (and in this case it means each stockholder, because we permit the holding of only one share per person) would draw $52.63, or 62.63 per cent., on the investment.

This result would please the merchant and the village carpenter, each of whom took one share to show their good will and local enterprise, but neither of whom sold us a bushel of grain. It would also please the non-resident stockholder—the man who sold his farm and moved to California or Colorado, and who therefore ceased to give us any business. But how about the "other boys"?

In order to answer this question we must bring clearly to view the "source" of the above "profits." We must inquire where they came from—and how they came to be accumulated in our treasury, and who the owners were before the cash came into our bank account. Every cent of that $2,900 originally belonged to the men who sold us their grain, and the $2,900 of profit was left in our treasury after all expenses were paid. Neither the carpenter, the merchant nor the non-resident stockholder put a dollar of those profits in the treasury. It all came from the farmers, and it came "in proportion to the amount of business from each farm." The man who sold us 1,000 bushels of grain furnished us, on the average, $21.25 gross margin, or $13 net. The small farmer, who sold us 500 bushels, then furnished us on the average $6.50 of the net profit of $2,900. We have several stockholders whose sales were around 500 bushels, and one from whom we bought 155 bushels, one 156 bushels and one 223 bushels. Therefore, these last three contributed to the profit fund, respectively, $2.02, $2.03 and $2.90. We also have one stockholder, Mr. T., who sold us over 7,500 bushels, contributing $97.50 net to the profit fund.

In view of the above analysis of earnings, will anyone maintain that the "stock" distribution would be equitable?

Under that plan the man who took the risks of business and furnished us with his business a net profit of $97.50 is permitted to draw out $52.63 and the man who contributed to the profit fund $2.02 is also given $52.63, while the carpenter, the merchant and the man who "sold out and moved away" also gets the same sum. Mr. T. puts into our "profit fund" $97.50 and we are to give him back (under the plan of the stock distribution) $52.63, keeping $44.87 to distribute among those who put in little or nothing.

Out here we do not call that "co-operation."

Our plan provides that if we shall have been fortunate, and if we have avoided losses, and if we shall have a good crop year, with its attendant large volume of business, and if as a result of "good luck all around" we have more than enough profits so that we can pay a reasonable return on capital invested, then our plan arranges to pay to all stockholders alike a liberal interest or stock dividend, which may be 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. or 12 per cent., but never more than 12 per cent. We may also set aside a reserve fund, a certain per cent., but if anything remains in the profit fund after paying the stock dividend as above and providing for the reserve fund, the excess must go back where it came from—from the farms—and it seems to us that equitable way to put it back on the farms is to put it "on the farms of the stockholders—in proportion as it came from those—in proportion to the grain sold to the elevator from each farm."

It is not believed that anyone would contend that we took too much margin ((about 2 cents a bushel—it finally figured out on that year 2⅛ cents a bushel). With a small volume of business this would all be absorbed in expenses. With a large volume of business and some misfortune, such as falling markets, hot grain or losses from many possible sources, the profit fund would not be excessive, and the sole reasons why we had $2,900 for distribution were that we did a large volume of business and conducted it at the minimum of loss from all sources. We were fortunate throughout the season and we may never again have such a volume of business and run of good luck.

We cannot, then, safely reduce the margin. If the profit fund seems excessive to outsiders who contributed to it, the door is open for them to come in and enjoy the profits. If we reduce the "margin" to an unreasonable degree we would be paying the outsider a premium to stay out—giving him all the expected benefits while relieving him from all the possible risks of a stockholder.

Following is a list of our dividend checks mailed to stockholders at the close of that year's business. It was the educational work done by A. S. of E. that made possible the organization of our Pleasanton branch:

NAME.	Bushels.	Grain Dividend.	Stock Dividend.	Total Dividend.
J. M. Bretz.....	403	$10.07	$12.00	$22.07
M. S. Booher...	...	.....	12.00	12.00
A. L. Chingren.	3,427	85.67	12.00	97.67
Charles Day ...	678	16.95	12.00	28.95
W. C. Downey..	3,064	76.60	12.00	88.60
Jos. Dusek.....	3,675	81.97	12.00	93.97
James Dusek....	1,619	40.47	12.00	52.47
P. O. Frame...	905	13.30	7.08	20.38
F. L. Grammer.	2,028	50.70	12.00	62.70
A. H. Grammer.	2,000	50.00	12.00	62.00
M. Grammer....	2,000	50.00	12.00	62.00
Fred Harre.....	2.104	52.60	12.00	64.60
Aug. Hermann..	901	22.52	12.00	34.52
W. T. Holthusen	1,273	30.92	12.00	42.92
B. F. Hunter...	223	5.57	12.00	17.57
John W. Hunter	1,555	38.87	12.00	50.87
E. P. Hickman.	543	13.57	12.00	25.57
F. G. Hays.....	...	.....	3.39	3.39
J. E. Johnson..	4,734	118.35	12.00	130.35
W. R. Jones....	667	16.67	12.00	28.67
W. Jacobs	155	1.09	3.36	4.45
R. Janltscheck.	519	12.97	12.00	24.97
Anton Kratz ..	2,634	65.85	12.00	77.85
Chris Krause...	2,035	50.87	12.00	62.87
R. Kirschner....	1,727	42.77	12.00	54.77
P. Kreuzer.....	...	.....	12.00	12.00
W. R. Lammers	1,534	38.35	12.00	50.35
H. H. Lammers	1,112	27.80	12.00	39.80
Ernst Lintner..	397	9.92	12.00	21.92
Jos. Mouler.....	1,589	39.72	12.00	52.72
R. Mouler	2,323	58.07	12.00	70.07
W. Mouler.....	3,618	90.45	12.00	102.45
H. Munster	186	4.65	12.00	16.65
Chas. C. Martin	3,529	88.22	12.00	100.22
Joe Nickman...	2,473	61.82	12.00	73.82
Isaae Perkins..	1,648	41.20	12.00	53.20
Jas. Pearson....	642	16.05	12.00	28.05
A. E. Pearson..	...	.....	12.00	12.00
Louis Peters....	...	.....	12.00	12.00
D. Phillips.....	330	8.25	12.00	20.25
J. W. Phillips..	874	21.85	12.00	33.85
A. Reese	4.982	124.55	12.00	136.55
Geo. Royle	1,187	29.67	12.00	41.67
A. V. Rogers....	1,611	40.27	8.00	48.27
F. Schwaslnger.	2.007	50.17	12.00	62.17
G. Swearenger..	4,909	122.72	12.00	134.72
R. Schickling...	...	.....	12.00	12.00
John Tisdale...	7,561	189.02	12.00	201.02
Samuel Tatum..	614	15.35	12.00	27.35
A. N. Valentine	156	3.90	12.00	15.90
J. J. Vest.....	2,425	60.62	12.00	72.62
John Vest.....	2.735	68.37	12.00	80.37
W. F. Vest.....	2,028	50.70	12.00	62.70
Fred Wise	1,596	39.90	12.00	51.90
R. Zwiener	1,468	36.70	12.00	48.70
Totals	92,799	$2,284.64	$633.83	$2,918.47

We have a longing to live in Germany. Joe Schott says a man is just as good as a woman in Germany.—Atchison Globe.

A University for Co-operation

By C. O. Baring.

A little more than a year ago one Mr. Henry C. Childs, of Crystola, Col., conveyed to a commitete, just before his death, a large amount of property and the control of a large area of land. The purpose of this bequest was to provide the foundation for a university where should be taught all of the knowledge relative to the question of industrial and social co-operation. It was specially noted in this document of assignment of property that the university should be designed to the uses of persons of both sexes and of all ages.

The committee on whose shoulders has been laid the task of undertaking this enterprise is Mr. Charles O. Boring, Evanston, Ill.; John D. Vail, Marshall town, Ia.; Byron Hames, of Colorado City, Col.; Joseph Thibauda, of Pikesview, Col., and Thomas Waters, of Pueblo, Col.

The Place.

Crystolo, Col., is seventeen miles west of Colorado Springs, on the Midland railroad, and lies twelve miles immediately north of Pike's Peak. Here is the picturesque traveled route of the Middle West. Passing Manitou Springs, with its Garden of the Gods and its glorious monuments, we come to the great heights where the traveler looks down to the plains which stretch out for one hundred miles. The enclosure of theg reat cliffs shuts out this glimpse of a world we have left behind, and we soon pass into the valley of the Green Mountain Falls, where is a summer tourist resort. Next we come to the station of Crystola, as it is called, the name of the postoffice being Langdon. On the north side of the railroad lies the town site of Crystola, with room for about 1,000 lots. Still north of it are enclosing heights of the mountains. East of the town site is the ground selected for the Co-operative University. This is really an ideal situation, a place most beautifully wooded, and yet with sufficient ground for a large encampment.

Crossing the railroad at the postoffice, we come to the farm connected with the estate, and then to the garden, near which place the ashes of Mr. Henry Childs are interred. Here are a group of buildings, consisting of a cottage, a printing establishment, where for a time the Lone Pine Magazine was printed; also the hotel building, the barns, orchard, etc.

Looking up the valley are other farm buildings and the mining mill of the Crystola Brotherhood Town, Mining and Milling Company, these lying to the west. Turning to the east again we find the beautiful wooded heights and several valleys hidden away as if for seclusion. In one canon the Colorado College has had its summer camp for many years and has gathered a nucleus of professors who are greatly interested in educational work, and these are also greatly interested in Crystola and its proposed work. As a matter of history, therefore, the college spirit has been planted for years and is already somewhat developed.

To the south lies Pike's Peak, bearing its burden of snow throughout the year. The elevation of this beautiful valley is about 7,800 feet above the sea level, and it has a climate, therefore, unsurpassed, indeed little less than ideal. Mr. Childs, who resided in this valley for more than thirty years, has stated that the ground was seldom frozen too hard in winter to plow in the middle of the day, and that the summer is never very warm. The altitude is not distressing, as in many places of similar altitude. The air is crisp and dry, and yet never piercing. The whole situation, therefore, is unique and unsually delightful, which seems to be an especially fortunate circumstances for the working out of a great social, educational and industrial problem.

Why Co-Operation?

First, because of a great economic condition now confronting the American people. That this condition actually exists is evidenced from the enormous advance in the cost of living during the past three years, an advance, we are told, of fully 44 per cent. in the cost of all food products, and associate factors that go to make up living expenses. The development toward economic power in the hands of a few has almost reached a climax. Very little more progress in the same direction in which it is now moving is needed to make the majority of the people practically dependent upon the few for the assurances of livelihood. One need not be an alarmist to see the now greatly accelerated development toward monopoly, and this tendency has not been in the least impeded by the efforts of the last two administrations of government, which have endeavored to change its current. It is doubtful indeed if the movement may now be successfully estopped, for the reason that corporations easily change names and officials to meet emergencies, as has been done in the case of several trusts, which have been forced out of business while the institution goes on just the same. Nor may we hope for a successful treatment of this question by the development of a governmental system of control, such as is promised through political action. The economic progress of centuries demonstrates the almost unconquerable development of a tendency when once started. The tendency of this age is toward consolidation of interests and the consequent elimination of waste. Therefore we may not expect less consolidation than now, but very much more, until the climax is reached and a new tendeney is set up. The foremost reason, then, for co-operative work is that this movement lies along the lines of least economical resistance. It is a part of the great movement and is incident to the natural tendency. It may be suggested that the development of corporations, and especially under trust enactments such as those of New Jersey, Arizona and other States may provide a legal remedy. There are many reasons, however, why corporations do not actually answer the purpose of a "people's movement." Physically there are two lines of cleavage between the principles of corporations and those of co-operation. Corporations rest upon the principle of competition, which is far from that of co-operation. Indeed these two ideas are fundamentally as far apart as the east is from the west. To be sure, the new unfoldment of trusts has resulted from the basic principles of co-operation, which, in fact, is "trust." The "gentlemen's agreement" is a limited form of co-operation that has proved very valuable to those daring to use it. The trust principle has indeed stolen some of the features of co-operation, and thus the fear of some, notably Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House, that for this reason a people's movement is not now practicable. Co-operative institutions, however, are people's trusts, and these must do for all the people what the trusts have been accomplishing for the few favored ones. The fundamental difference between corporations and co-operation institutions lies first in government. Corporations are governed upon the unit of capital, co-operative associations upon the unit of manhood. Again, corporations base dividends upon capital employed on the basis of the dollar; co-operative dividends are based upon service rendered, and capital is paid only its usual inttrest. These differences are so great that in the end they make as wide separation as the two poles of the earth.

Co-Operation and Opportunity.

Again, practices of corporations at work are constantly tending to the shortening of opportunity except only to those inheriting wealth or power or who chance to be fortunately situ-

(Continued on Page 14.)

A CONTRAST: By MATT

United States Farmers Begging for a Pittance

The Milk Producers' association and the retailers are quarreling over a division of the public spoils in the milk business.

The public pays 8 cents per quart for the milk furnished in Chicago. Of this the farmer gets 2½ cents from April 1 to October 1, and 3½ cents from October 1 to April 1, while the middleman —Borden, Bowman, etc.—get 5½ cents from April 1 to October 1, and 4½ cents from Oct. 1 to April 1.

Now comes the farmer in the form of the Milk Producers' association **and begs the retailer**—the Milk Trust—**to please give** him a little more than 3½ cents out of the 8 cents that the trust collects from the consumer.

The farmer claims that where his shortage is overcome it is done by close economy, good management and the denial of those things which go to make the life of man pleasant and happy. That because of these denials the farmer's sons and daughters become discontented with farm life and go to the cities to compete with the wage earners in mills nad factories.

Now who is this Milk Trust that farmers on bended knee must beg its favor?

Who is this Milk Trust the consumer must humbly contribute 5½c per quart to deliver his milk when the produced only gets 2½c?

Who is this public bogey who overcharges the consumer and underpays the farmer, who has been accused of watering the milk and killing the babies in our cities?

The government investigation into the milk business in New York disclosed that the Borden Condensed Milk company is capitalized at $30,000,000, with a surplus of $8,000,000.

It further disclosed that the Borden Condensed Milk company was paying 10 per cent dividends on this capital stock of $30,000,000.

It further disclosed that much of the stock of the Borden Condensed Milk company was watered, same as the milk.

The question naturally arises, do the wagons, the cans, the bottles, etc., of the Borden Condensed Milk company represent a capital investment of $30,000,000.

The answer naturally follows, No.

The original Borden is said to have borrowed $50, which formed the nucleus of the capital; the farmers and consumers furnished the rest.

Then what does this capital of $30,000,000 represent other than wagons, cans, bottles, etc.

Profits—the difference between what the consumer has been paying and what the farmer has been getting for milk.

But isn't it funny that the **farmers complain** and the **consumers complain,** and Borden **isn't to blame?**

Borden is a good business man. The **farmers** and the **consumers are not.**

But Borden is teaching them valuable lessons for which the farmers and the public are paying him fabulous prices, and after they will have learned their lesson they will organize and have their own distributing agency; and then the farmer will receive what his milk is worth and the consumer will get his milk for the cost of production and the actual cost of distribution.

Danish Farmer Secures All

The Danish farmer gets all that he produces—absolutely all. He himself performs all of the processes of production, distribution and exchange. He has eliminated one middleman after another.

The co-operative movement began with dairying. Up to about 1880 each farmer made his own butter. It was very costly and there was no uniformity of the product. About this time a new device was invented for butter-making. A number of farmers got together and purchased one of the machines. Its success was immediate. Other villages followed. Today there are 1,087 co-operative dairies, with a membership of 158,000 farmers. There are also 200 other private dairies. Nearly 95 per cent of the farmers are members of the co-operating dairies, which ship nearly one million dollars' worth of butter a week to England. Then the farmers began to use skim milk for feeding their hogs. The bacon business became a by-product. Then they organized co-operative slaughterhouses, which are located in districts. There are now thirtyfour of these co-operative abattoirs, with a membership of 1,100,000 hogs.

The Danish Co Operative Egg Export Society was the next organization. It was organized in 1895. It now has 57,000 members. The eggs are collected and stamped each day in a local circle. Then they are sent to larger circles for export. In 1908 the export egg business amounted to $6,000,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices, for they are always fresh. They are better packed than any others, and are carefully graded. By these means the Dane has more than doubled the price which he receives for his butter. He saves the profits which formerly went to the jobber. The same is true of bacon and eggs.

Thus the farmer gets all that his labor produces. He is not despoiled by warehousemen and other useless middlemen. He gets the full value of his product in dividends at the end of the year, the profits refunded to him being measured by the amount of his output.

Co-operation is by no means limited to the dairy industry. It is well-nigh universal. The Danish farmers co-operate in every possible way. There are co-operative industries and institutions covering every branch of farming and farm life. But as applied to dairying, co operation is seen at its best.

The foregoing illustrates the ineffectiveness of local organizations, confined to a few thousand members, when hundreds of thousands engaged in similar lines of production and selling in the competitive markets. On the other hand, it shows the success of co-operative methods, where at least a major portion of the producers are co operating together.

In the first article we find farmers begging for a pittance, in the latter we find them commanding it. Should it not make intelligent farmers hang their heads in shame for having so long neglected co-operation?

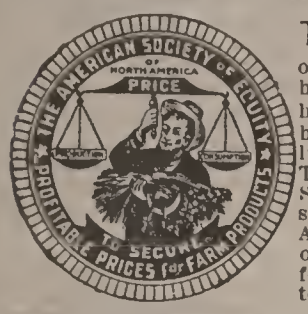
Farmers must remember this, that as long as they leave to others (the Armours, Pattons, Bordens and commission men) to do those things for them which they should learn to do for themselves (controlled marketing), those (the middlemen) to whom they leave such things to be done PLAN TO MAKE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFITS TO THEMSELVES FOR DOING THEM. Who is to blame?

American Society of Equity Official Page

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF NORTH AMERICA

Is a National Union of farmers and country people, incorporated under the laws of Indiana, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

Its first and principal object is: "TO OBTAIN PROFITABLE PRICES FOR ALL PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD." This is accomplished without a corresponding increase in price to the consumer by gradually reducing the number of middlemen. This means a reduction of the great difference between what the consumer pays and the producer gets for the same commodity. It also has other objects of great importance to agricultural interests, which will be worked out as the Society develops. Constitution and by-laws, with complete information about the Society, will be sent on request.



The Emblem of the Society as here shown is symbolical of PRICE, being on an equality with PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION — It signifies that the American Society of Equity stands for a square deal to all.

THE FARMERS' UNION LABEL.

The union label is a trade mark which all members in good standing in the Society are allowed to use. The use of this label on barrels, bags, crates, etc., affords a means by which members recognize each other's products in the markets and favor each other when purchasing supplies, as well as in many other matters.

OFFICERS NATIONAL UNION.

President—M. F. Sharp, Narrows, Ky.
Vice-President—Jas. Wood, Lockland, O.
Secretary-Treasurer—S. D. Kump, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Editor — Theo. G. Nelson, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

CO-OPERATORS' GUIDE

(Successor to Equity Farm Journal)

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Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

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ADVERTISING—Owing to the fact that forms begin going to press on the 20th of the month preceding date of publication, we shall not be responsible for failure to omit, discontinue or change advertisements unless ordered to do so 12 or more days before the first day of each month. Advertising rates upon application.

Entry as second-class matter applied for at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

People's Equity Exchange Publishing and Trading Union, publishers.

Indiana Meeting.

An Indiana State A. S. of E. meeting will be held at Boonville, Ind., on March 23. Every A. S. of E. member in Indiana and members from neighboring States are welcome.

MOVED AND REINCORPORATED

By March 22 the National Headquarters of the American Society of Equity and the Co-operators' Guide, the official organ of the National Union, will have been moved to the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Robey street, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill. The office will be located in the Northwest State Bank building. The photograph of this building showing the street car lines around it, elevated railroad and entrance to our offices and the side of the building in which we are located is reproduced on the front page of this issue. Hundreds of members of the American Society of Equity and readers of Co-operators' Guide visit Chicago each year. We hope after becoming permanently located there that all who visit Chicago will arrange to "drop in" and see how we are getting along. It is easy to find us. Take either an "Armitage" or "Milwaukee" street car and ride until you get to North avenue, then get off and look straight in front of you and you will recognize the building shown on the front page. Or you can climb the stairs into almost any elevated railroad station and take either a Humboldt Park train or a Logan Square train and ride to Robey street and walk a half block to your left as you go out on the street from the elevated station, turn to your left, look around and you will see the same building right in front of you.

The Society has been re-incorporated under the state laws of Illinois. Under the provisions of the new articles of incorporation, it may hold its annual conventions in any part of the United States.

When reincorporating it was found necessary and advisable to revise the wording of the objects of the Society, which now reads as follows:

1. The object for which it is formed is: (a) The first and great object of this Society is to educate farmers in the matter of production and distribution of farm products and the prices thereof and the conditions and influences which control prices of products of the farm, garden and orchard. (b) By educational means to encourage the building and maintenance of granaries, elevators, warehouses and cold-storage houses on the farm in the principal market cities and in all localities where necessary, to the end that farm products may be marketed to the consuming public instead of such products passing into the hands of middlemen, trusts or monopolies. (c) To obtain equitable rates of transportation for farm products. (d) By educational means to secure just and equitable legislation in the interest of agriculture. (e) By educational means to encourage the opening up of new markets and the enlarging of old ones. (f) To educate farmers in the advantages of securing new and improved seeds, grains, fruits and vegetables from home and from foreign countries, and to assist them, by the dissemination of information among farmers, in securing such seeds, grains, fruits, vegetables and in the distribution of the same, with a view to improving present crops and giving a greater diversity in crops among farmers in the United States. (g) To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing. (h) To encourage the establishment of institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, the best methods of marketing and the general advancement of agriculture. (i) To educate the people in the necessity of improving the highways of the United States and to encourage them in doing so. (j) To disseminate information with reference to the irrigation of land and to encourage such irrigation. (k) To prevent adulterated food. (l) To promote social intercourse amongst the members of this society and to promote their mutual advantage in agricultural pursuits. (m) To encourage and assist in the settlement of disputes without recourse to law. (n) To promote the formation of farmers' societies in the various States of the United States and in foreign countries with the same objects for which this society is formed affiliated with this society and under the pathronage of the same. (o) To promote the formation of co-operative trading companies to be organized for the purpose of distributing farm products and the necessities of life as a means of equallzing the distribution of wealth among the people of the United States and to prevent monopolization due to obstructed distribution.

Under the new articles the management of the Society is vested in an executive board of five members.

Do not forget to call on us when you are in Chicago. If you want mail to reach us the quickest way possible, addresss it either to Co-operator' Guide or American Society of Equity, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

THE TERMINAL ELEVATOR.

Up to the time of closing this page, March 12, we have had no notice as to when the meeting of the stockholders will be held to adopt By-Laws and determine how and when to collect the money due on subscriptions for stock, as well as to elect permanent directors and decide on a policy of operation. We had hoped to be able to announce it in this issue, but under the circumstances it is impossible.

CHANGE ON NATIONAL BOARD.

Ill health has compelled National Director Chas. U. Pierson, of Casselton, N. Dak., to resign and O. H. Olson, the well-known co-operator from New Rockford, N. Dak., has been appointed in his place.

THE INDEPENDENT HARVESTER COMPANY.

Many of our readers have asked us lately about whether or not the above concern is a Co-operative company. Our answer is that it is not. It may perhaps have both a moral and legal right to represent itself as a farmers' company, because we have learned that the fellows who constitute the company, in the matter of government, are operating with a lot of FARMERS' money. Farmers, however, have little or nothing to say in the management of the company's affairs.

"Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?"

"Will it make an angel of me?"

"That will depend on the kind of a life you have led."

Bonds Taken and the Takers.

Published before		$3,500.00
D. O. Mahoney		25.00
H. E. Hoilien		25.00
L. E. Lee		25.00
Jens Davidson		25.00
John T. Neprud		25.00
John A. Volden		25.00
Ben Von Ruden		25.00
H. Brendum		25.00
N. C. Nerison		25.00
O. J. Lium		25.00
Thorwald Fremstad		25.00
Frau Local Union		25.00
Osten O. Rulland		25.00
Hans H. Dahlen		25.00
Maartin Slette		25.00
H. O. Stevlingson		25.00
Adolph C. Brye		25.00
Sven Hoglien		25.00
Alexander Allikson		25.00
Theodore Oberson		25.00
G. E. Illand		25.00
T. J. Thorson		25.00
W. J. Bergum		25.00
Mandus Thiege		25.00
Tom O. Kilen		25.00
Anton Vangen		25.00
Edward Unseth		25.00
C. W. Yeager		25.00
Jens Davidson		25.00
Andrew P. Lee	$12.50	
Martin Nelson	12.50—	25.00
Abraham Kalvestrand	10.00	
Gus Lindvig	7.50	
Andrew Johnson	7.50—	25.00
S. B. Sandsmark	5.00	
W. E. Bishop	5.00	
Fred Sordahl	5.00	
Elmer E. Wilson	5.00	
Henry Swenson	5.00—	25.00
Andrew Urness	12.50	
Wm. A. Homstad	12.50—	25.00
A. H. Peterson	12.50	
C. J. Benrud	12.50—	25.00
Ole T. Anderson	6.25	
Nordahl Knien	6.25	
A. H. Peterson	5.25	
T. O. Melby	6.25	
P. J. Flngstad	1.00—	25.00
Peter Melby	10.00	
Ole Hanson	5.00	
Samuel Constatie	10.00—	25.00
Hans Borstad	12.50	
Edward Berger	12.50—	25.00
Emer Lee	5.00	
O. T. Hagen	5.00	
Martin Olson	5.00	
A. B. Aarstad	10.00—	25.00
Gillespie Local Union 5601		25.00
Atwater Local Union 5714		25.00
New Rockford Local Union 4772		25.00
H. H. Simcoe		25.00
H. D. Murphy		25.00
Schuler & Claxton		25.00
Total		$4,600.00

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Every member of the American Society of Equity should remember at all times that as long as you pay your dues and remain a member in good standing, you are a part owner in the Co-Operators' Guide.

Being a part owner, you naturally want to increase the value of your property—the Co-Operators' Guide.

There are many ways in which the Co-Operators' Guide may be valuable. It may be valuable because of what its contents and make-up does to educate its readers on how to live better and improve home conditions so that the boys and girls will not be willing to trade them for a place in the city. It may be valuable because of advice found in it on what to do in a lot of little things, etc., etc.

Another valuable phase of the Co-Operators' Guide is its earning capacity. It should be the means of earning a nice little sum of money annually that could be set aside and used for the promotion of that for which the American Society of Equity stands. **A FUND WITH WHICH TO ASSIST IN THE PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION OF CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, ELEVATORS, WAREHOUSES, SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.**

There are two ways in which to make it valuable in this respect.

The first is to get as many subscriptions paid each year as possible. Get all the old ones to renew. A great many new ones should be added all the time.

The second way in which to make the Co-Operators' Guide valuable from a dollars and cents point of view, is to patronize those who advertise in it, so that advertisers will find that it pays them to pay the Co-Operators' Guide the regular rates for the privilege of having advertisements inserted in it.

Our readers buy millions of dollars' worth of goods and articles that are advertised in hundreds of papers. Why shouldn't farmers patonize those who advertise in their own paper first. If the same advertisement appears in your own paper and in a paper owned by an individual or private corporation, then do not say you saw it in this or that other paper, but say you saw it in the Co-Operators' Guide—your own paper—when writing to the advertiser.

If you see something advertised in other papers that should be advertised in the paper that the farmers own, because farmers buy it largely, write to those advertisers asking them to advertise in the Co-Operators' Guide, stating that you have written to the adveriser giving his name and address and tell what the advertisements are.

If all of our readers would do just a little bit of this each month no other farm paper in the country can be made more valuable from a dollars and cents point of view than the Co-Operators' Guide and why shouldn't the farmers' unmuzzled mouthpiece be made most profitable, especially when the profits are used for the betterment of the farmers' conditions?

DUES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS AGAIN

According to the rules of the Post-office Department, farmers may subscribe for any of the official organs of the American Society of Equity without paying dues, and vice versa, farmers may pay dues to the Society without including in these dues the amount to be paid for subscriptions to any of the official organs, as has been the practice in the past. In fact the amount paid for subscriptions to the official organs must not be paid as part of the dues, but it must be clearly understood when that money is paid, that it is for subscription.

No farmer, however, who is really sincere about wanting to improve country life and elevate his own calling will neglect to pay his dues annually and support the official organs.

It is especially important that new members should be induced to pay for a year's subscription at the same time that they pay their dues.

Old subscribers to the national organ get a notice of expiration about thirty days before their subscription expires, so that they can send in their renewal direct to the publication office and be sure that it gets there before their name is taken off the list. When doing this, they will pay 50 cents less when paying their year's dues than they used to pay when dues included the subscription. A return envelope with a subscription blank printed on a coin card is sent with this notice of expiration, so as to make it as handy as possible for our subscribers to renew their subscriptions.

Only one notice of expiration is sent. We do not believe in spending subscription money to pay for a lot of expiration notices. One notice should be enough for everybody and the rest of the subscription money should be used to improve the paper. Subscriptions sent direct are receipted for by changing the expiration date on the address on your paper within thirty days after you send it in. If expiration date does not change in that time your subscription has either not reached us or there is something else wrong and you should write us at once.

By using this method of receipting for subscriptions instead of a direct receipt, we save over $400 a pear, that can be used for making the Co-operators' Guide a better paper.

NOTICE.

Before March 20 we will have moved to our new home in Chicago (see photograph on front page), mail should therefore be addressed after March 20 to Co-operators Guide, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill. In order to avoid delay in delivery of mail, be sure to always use this address. Clip the directions that we have given on another page of this issue about how to find us in Chicago, put it in your pocket next time you come to the big city so you will be sure to have it with you when you proceed to hunt us up.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Henry Wiedmeyer, of Richfield, Wis., advertised clover seed in the Farmers' Exchange columns of the Co-Operators' Guide. Before his advertisement was discontinued he wrote us:

"I am fairly swamped with orders now. More than I am able to fill! So please be sure to discontinue the adv. at once."

Nothing can prove more emphatically that it pays to advertise in our Farmers' Exchange columns. If you have anything to sell, or if there is anything you want to buy, do not miss the opportunity of finding the right buyers for what you want to sell or the right seller for what you want to buy, by inserting an advertisement in the Farmers' Exchange columns of the Co-Operators' Guide. For rates see Farmers' Exchange columns.

CHANGES IN KENTUCKY LAWS.

Following are changes in our State by-laws as recommended by the committee on same, with some explanations following:

"We, your committee on constitution and by-laws, beg leave to submit the following, viz.:

"To cut out Section 6, Article 6, and substitute therefor: 'All initiation fees shall be two dollars, fifty per cent. (or one dollar) to go to the organizer securing said member and fifty per cent. (or one dollar) to go to the county union for organization work in said county (provided, however, in the event said county has no active county union, then in such case the one dollar that would go to the county union shall be sent to the State union and used for organization purposes). Anual dues for each member shall be one dollar (whether a new or old member). This amount shall be divided as follows: Fifteen cents shall remain in the local treasury, twenty-five cents shall be sent to the secretary of the county union (provided the county has an active county union, but if it has no active county union, then the twenty-five cents shall be sent, together with the remaining sixty cents, to the State secretary, who will forward thirty cents of this amount to the National Union.')"

Note. — The official paper now has no connection with the dues, and we urge that every member take the official paper, but you should send your amount for subscription (fifty cents) direct to the Co-Operators' Guide, Wicker Park Station, Chicago, Ill. We hope this matter will be well understood, and in the event it is not, a letter or a postcard to your State secretary will promptly bring any information that may be desired.

We desire further to call attention of all local and county unions to the fact that your State union, while in session at Bowling Green on Jan. 11-12, indorsed the bond issue, and that six hundred dollars of these bonds were taken at that meeting, and we urge that individuals, locals and county unions get busy and take these bonds, that our National Union may at once be equipped the better to meet her obligations.

Now the State of Kentucky has just held her sixth annual convention and has placed at the head of her State union men who propose to see taht we go after the rebuilding of the A. S. of E. in earnest, and to do this we will need the hearty co-operation of every old member. What will you do? If we all do our duty we will see wonderful results during this year, but if we wait for some one else to bring results they will not come; so let us hear from you as individual members, as local and county unions, and remember that an early payment of dues will be a great help in this great work that is before us for the year 1911.

Respectfully,

S. B. ROBERTSON,
State Sec. A. S. of E.

Subscription Getting That Counts.

If 100 organizers or local union secretaries would send in as many subscriptions in one month as J. A. Gardner of Kentucky sent during the last week of February, we would get an increase of 13,700 subscribers in a month. If 1,000 members would send as many subscriptions each in a month as Mr. Gardner sent in a week we would have 137,000 additional subscribers, and if 10,000 members would do that we would have 1,370,000 additional subscribers in a single month. My but it would count if everybody would work just a little!

Secretary Robertson Busy.

The Kentucky State Union has gotten out a pledge for the promotion of a Burley Tobacco Pool that looks like business. Secretary S. B. Robertson sends one of them to the national headquarters with a note quoted, "We expect to have something doing in Kentucky soon." Mr. Robertson has devoted a great deal of time and energy as well as advanced large sums of cash at various times for the Society and, like other leaders, has often been discouraged, but as often taken new heart and come up to the demands of the occasion smiling amid it all.

The winter is about past and with it is gone the best time of the year for farmers to take a hand in bettering the social and business side of their vocation. Won't you sit down this evening and take a sort of inventory of what you have done this winter to promote organization among farmers and to help the officials and leaders in this to give more valuable service. What have you done for the papers that are pleading your cause and guarding and protecting your interests? What have you done for the Co-operators' Guide, the paper in which you are a part owner, if you are a member in good standing of the A. S. of E.? For the public officials who have demonstrated by their actions that they are a friend of the farmer? When you have taken the inventory, measure the list of the things you have done. How long is it? The only way to have a friend is to be one.

The Field

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed you will find money order for three old members' subscriptions for your paper. I saw in your paper we should send it direct? Is that right? But to State Headquarters makes it cheaper for us.

Now, by the way, I paid my full yearly dues the first part of October, 1910, so you better extend my time to 7-11 on my paper and oblige me. Tubbs wrote me to tell you.

I sent a pelition in to Mr. Charles H. Weise, Washington, D. C. I received a letter from him saying he will attend to the matter when it comes up. That resolution which was put in by Mr. Tank, delegate from Marhaton County, Wis., at the National Convention was a peach about using no other ingredients in beer besides barley and hops.

What do you say about the Canadian reciprocity treaty which those two countries want to formulate? Won't that be a nice gate to let every Tom, Dick and Harry in next?

I think our tariff is a little too high on some commodities. Prices on leather and shoes are too high. I paid $1.50 for a pair of shoes for my little boy, six years old. He wore them about six weeks. Now they are all to pieces in ordinary wear. About five years ago I could buy the same kind of shoes for 75 cents a pair. Why then must shoes be so expensive? They are not worth it. I sold one cow for $26 and another better one for $37. How many shoes can be made out of shuts and cows hide? Our papers ought to give the price of all products of the farm about once every three months from different parts of the country.

We are going to send for a carload of cedar fence posts and are getting more members right along. Our local was split and made two of them, Pleasant Hill Local.

Will write you more some other time.

PETER NEY.

Dear Sir—I enclose draft for $15.00 for thirty subscriptions to the Guide.

We passed a resolution in our union that if members would not subscribe for the papers at the time they paid their dues, we would refuse their $4.00. This is complying with the law, at the same time keeping up the papers. It looks to me like as if that ruling was passed to kill the papers.

I enclose a resolution that will be sent to advertisers of all kinds. It may do you some good.

Yours truly,

JOHN BUSSE.

This is loyalty that counts. It gets subscriptions and it gets advertising.—Editor.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 9th at hand with bonds enclosed and envelopes, stamps and pin, for which please accept thanks.

We had an elevator meeting at Garrison some time ago, and changed our elevator from a stock dividend to a patronage dividend system. After all expenses are paid, we will pay a dividend of twelve per cent to stockholders. Balance of net earnings are equally divided per bushel to the patrons of the elevator. Patrons who are not stockholders, will be obliged to take the first fifty dollars of their patronage dividend in stocks. We deduct membership dues from all patrons who are not members in good standing in A. S. of E. You see what that means to the A. S. of E. If such a system were adopted throughout the grain growing district, the A. S. of E. would grow in leaps and bounds.

Yours for Equity,

ANTHONY WAGNER, Sec'y.

LIKES THE CHANGE

Co-operators' Guide:

This change from the Equity Farm Journal makes the paper look very attractive and the promise that it shall be truly co-operative and not belie its name, as many things do, will surely establish much enthusiasm.

Twenty-five dollar shares and a thorough going progressive management with the initiative, referendum and recall government by the shareholders should make a very lively publication. The great need of this age is a thorough knowledge of the right and a persistent argument to bring all men possible to this basis of thought and action. Any person who is chained to the past unrighteous exploitation of the many for the benefit of the few, if he can not cut loose from all organizations or sects opposed to progress, ought to be dropped by the way and not be allowed to be an obstructionist.

The workers have but one burden and that is plainly seen if a man will use his brains and a little common sense; this burden consists in the large class who ride on the backs of the workers and enjoy the best of the product by making the workers believe they have a moral right to do so and that they are a very necessary burden. The education then consists in showing the workers that the schemer and the idler has no right to be this burden and that all men who favor allowing the schemer and the idler a place in human society is an enemy to himself, to his class, to his family, and to all humanity. True co-operation, then, is a clear understanding of the injustice of this heavy burden of idlers upon the backs of the workers and a very energetic enlightenment of those not so convinced.

The idlers have for ages depended upon their superior mental ability and an unrighteous standard of right and wrong to maintain their hold upon the people. By all methods of force, bribery and threats they have kept the people in ignorance and warfare among themselves. All methods were righteous that promoted their dominant power over the people, but everything which educated and promoted co-operation among the people to make them independent of the idlers was the worst of evils. Because of this superior mental ability of the privileged class and their hirelings we should first know what actions they fear among their exploited people and then center upon that and create a "class consciousness" among the workers for a united effort to cast aside their burden of supporting this workless class.

Past history has thoroughly taught us that the privileged class hate above all things genuine co operation and perfect harmony among the workers, and will go to any possible extreme and expense to break up this condition among them. The capitalists will unite their powers to work for the greater returns from the workers but think it something terrible for the workers to do the same thing to retain a greater portion of their produce.

The capitalists have in every instance had control of the government with its army and police force. They have been particular to control the judges, the law-making bodies and the priesthood or clergy. The people in their ignorance and confidence in their fellow men are easily deceived by all these powers pretending to be leading them in the ways of truth and righteousness while they belong body and soul to the privileged class.

Here is the key to the whole matter. The greater share the workers allow the idlers to take from them, the less they have for their own class. There can be no middle ground; their interests are to retain the product of their own toil and make the idler go to work and earn what he gets. The workers must then be united in a "class conscious" body and against the capitalist. Any friend of the capitalist is an enemy of the worker,

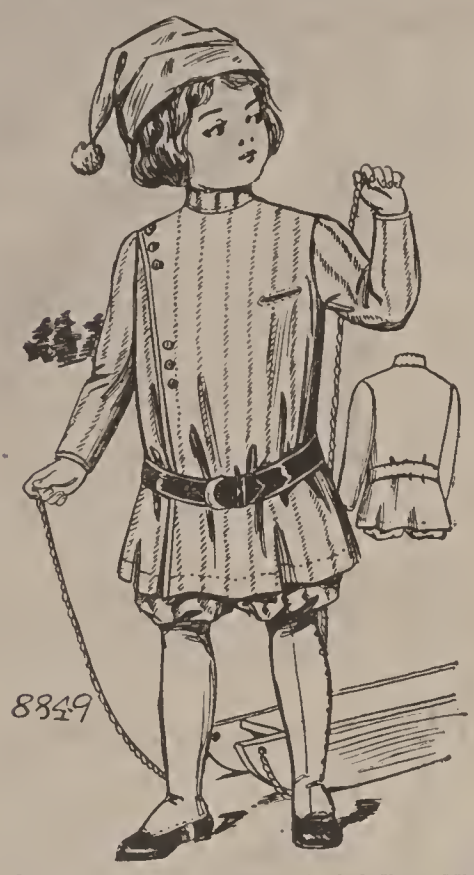
(Continued on Page 9.)

DRESSMAKING

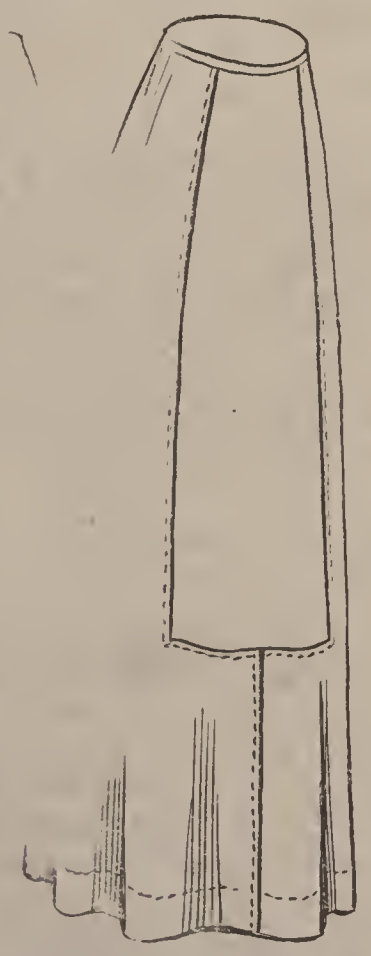
Our patterns are ordered direct from New York where they are made to order for our readers. They are all of the latest styles. It requires from ten to twelve days for us to get a pattern to your home, counting from the date you mail your order. In ordering be sure to give the name, number and size of pattern desired. In ordering for children give age in years. Address Pattern Department, Equity Farm Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

8865-8719. AN EXCELLENT STYLE FOR MANY OCCASIONS.—This smart skirt 8719 and stunning waist 8865 combine to make a "swell" gown that is suitable for street or "dressy" wear, as may be desired. The blouse has body and sleeve cut in one. The tucker or yoke is outlined by tucks in front and back that simulate a broad fold or plait. The simple gored skirt is made on narrow lines, but with a view to comfort as well as fashion. The waist pattern 8865 is cut in five sizes—34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure—and the skirt pattern 8719 is cut in five sizes—22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires nine yards of double-width material for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

8841. LADIES' GIBSON SHIRT WAIST.—A seasonable shirt-waist suggestion. The unusual feature of this model is the side closing. The tucks at the arm's-eye give fullness and breadth to the figure, and the simplicity of the style will appeal to all home dressmakers. The tucks are stitched to the waist line in the back, but in front may be stitched to yoke depth only if desired. Madras, linen and poplin are always good for shirt waists, but cashmere and other soft woolens are equally appropriate. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



8849. BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT WITH KNICKERBOCKERS.—A comfortable and natty suit for the boy. A patent-leather belt will add a smart touch to this design, which is suitable for serge, cheviot, homespun, velvet or corduroy. Wash fabrics, such as linen, galatea or chambrey are also appropriate. The double-breasted effect of the front is especially neat, and the "knickers" are of the prevailing popular style. The pattern is cut in three sizes—2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2⅞ yards of 44-inch material for the 4-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address upon receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.



8851. LADIES' SIX-GORE SKIRT.—A new and stylish skirt model. A unique feature of this model is the extension on the side gores. The skirt is cut on close-fitting lines and has the panel effect in the back. The pattern is cut in five sizes—22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

NOVELTIES, PUZZLES, Buy of Headquarters
Send 7c. for postage and receive Our Leader and big catalog. Rodger R. Kauffman, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

Patronize those who advertise.

A SECRET FOR WOMEN will be found in our catalog of RUBBER and TOILET NECESSITIES. Send 2c stamp. Fairbank Supply House, A. T. 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

LADIES Our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure. Mailed, $1. Particulars 2c postage. LEIPSIC MEDICINE CO., E. Avondale Ave., Toledo, O.

COUNTRY SISTERS CIRCLE

By MRS. G. W. EMMERTON

HELP ORGANIZE

To the Secretaries of the A. S. of E. Locals:

At our National Auxiliary meeting at Stanley, Wis., I was elected National Organizer. Now I can not come to you, but Uncle Sam is a good servant, and through the mail I can easily deputize you to organize a local auxiliary union in your local union. Write to me at once and I'll send you blank forms to organize with. Then forward the application paper to our National Secretary, now Mrs. Keeholz, Stanley, Wis., and you will receive your charter membership cards and buttons, also six copies of the constitution. Send in $2.50 with your application. Our constitution was revised at our convention and some time must pass before we can get it into the hands of the printer and ready for distribution, but write for any information you may want and no time will be lost in sending it. We will reply to you just as soon as we can. Rest assured we will reply, and you will receive all papers, constitution, membership cards and buttons.

We are a band of A. S. of E. women, less than one hundred in number, working and learning, studying the civic and economic problems of our country. We women know we can help in the A. S. of E. work and help our brother Equity men and receive benefit ourselves. So please let us have a chance to meet with you and work with you. Ten local auxiliary unions unite to form a state auxiliary union, and officers and delegates form a national union, the supreme head. Let us get organized in each state, and let us learn our strength. We can do little or nothing unless we organize and co-operate.

Because of the untiring efforts of its founders and older members; we now have this organization on its feet, able to stand. Let us thankfully join its ranks and help to do a great work. There are evils to remedy that we can reach in no other way.

We must co-operate and get a fair price for our farm products, make farm life attractive to our young people, and bring our united force into our legislative halls, so our men in the legislature will sit up and listen when we say the white slave traffic must stop, the saloon must go; or, if we must have it, let it be a wide, open place, with only a bar, no screened windows and gaming tables. We have no girls and boys to turn into these hell holes, so let us work with you and learn how to apply the remedy.

So now, Secretaries, all write to me, and all write at once, and give us the chance to help. We'll take none the less good care of our homes, and we will rejoice with you in our improved financial conditions; and rejoice that by organization and co-operation we can remove pit-falls for the boys and girls of our homes.

We women are a power in the land. Let us understand what is to be done and how and you will find us unafraid. We want to save our young people, and we farm women can do it, for we are many and this organization gives us an opportunity. We expect to get more understanding, but we are bound to do these things, so let us further co-operate and work with you. As the Society is in its youthful stage you might enclose a stamp in your letter. Write today.

Don't Judge Blindly.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard thine every look and action,
Speak no word of heartless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have entered in,
Working out his own undoing
With his recklessness and sin,
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosoms glad.
Better have an act that kindly
Treated sometimes with disdain
Than, by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain."

Mrs. G. W. Emmerton and Children, Colfax, Wis., at Home Feeding the Plymouth Rocks.

BERRY BUSHES

Himalaya Giant Blackberry.
Unquestionably one of the best and strongest growers, regular, heavy bearers, long season and fine shipper. Almost seedless, coreless, large and round. Advertised by some as high as 40c each; our price, 10c each, $1.10 per doz.

Mammoth Blackberry.
Fruit enormous in size, often 2½ inches long, very early, productive and an extra strong grower. Flavor mild and pleasant. Our price, strong roots only 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Phenomenal Berry.
A cross between the Cuthbert Raspberry and Cal Dewberry. Similar but much superior to the Loganberry. Very large and productive. Our stock is true and not like much of the stock sold at even higher prices. 15c each, $1.50 per doz.

Loganberry.
A cross between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Not quite so large or sweet as the Phenomenal Berry, but a very fine berry in every way. 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Cal Surprise and Superlative Raspberries.
Two new Raspberries of extraordinary merit, bearing earlier and longer than the best of the older varieties, extra large size and fine flavor. Our price, either variety, 35c each, $3.25 per doz.

Morse and Patagonia Strawberries.
Two NEW Strawberries (Patagonia being Burbank's latest introduction) of extra large size and fine quality. Often weighs an ounce or more, solid and meaty and pronounced by all berry growers who have tried them to be "the finest yet." Our price, either variety, $1.00 per doz.

Dollar Berry.
Another very fine Strawberry of excellent flavor. This variety does not throw out runners, but stools heavily and is very productive. 20c per doz.

Burbank's True Giant Crimson Winter Rhubarb.
Stalks from 3 to 5 times as large as the old Crimson Winter and as much finer in quality as the older variety was over the other well-known sorts. Do not confuse this variety with such sold as Giant, Mammoth, etc., as it has no similarity with any previously known variety, as it is distinct in every way. Our price, 75c each, 5 for $3.50. The older Crimson Winter we sell at 10c each.

All the above deliveries free at prices quoted. Make all orders to the

LENNON SEED & PLANT CO.
Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, Cal.

Chunks for Chinks.

"All of us together know more than any one of us." Let every man help his neighbor.

Let every man remember that to violate a law is to trample on the blood of his parents and to tear the charter of his own and his childrens' liberties.

The square deal and the square meal seem to go together; then good appetite.

Definition of a real gentleman: "A man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat, and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

In the corporate and competitive system of retail trade credit seems to be extended most readily to the man who needs it the least. In the successful co-operative trade the patrons all pay one price and cash thus enabling the manager to take his cash discounts on all purchases; enables him to pay on this point alone an annual profit of 14 to 18 per cent back to the patrons. Who need that more than farmers? What class is better able to so co-operate?

Dangerous to the liberties of the people as may be graft and corruption, or monopoly, there is another vice which is rapidly permeating the minds of men of all parties and all conditions, which may result in greater peril to the republic than any or all those referred to. It is the spirit of cynicism; nothing is more destructive to the maintenance of high standards, to the honesty of the citizen and official, than to have the finger of universal cynicism pointed at him, questioning his motives, impeaching his acts and challenging his patriotism.—B. F. Spaulding, Member North Dakota Supreme Court.

Special bulletin No. 29 of the Food Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College calls attention to the increasing use of snuff and its had effects on the system. It calls attention to the fact that the Persian government will not allow their customhouse authorities to pass any carpet died with aniline, claiming that it has an injurious effect on the fiber and weaving quality. Another article calls attention to the fact that a barrel of flour, costing, say, $3, will make 1,200 packages of ginger snaps that retail at 5 cents a package, making a total of $60 to the consumer.

A proposed law in Colorado compelling farmers to date their eggs suggests a classification of hen fruit witnessed by the editor once in the city of Boston. In a small shop were displayed some dozen trays of eggs. I do not remember all, but they were labeled "cracked," "candled," "extra," "fresh," "extra fresh," "extra choice," and "guaranteed fresh." I have often wondered what one should ask for if he wanted an egg like old Speckle laid this morning.—Farmers' Magazine.

The gentlemanly, scholarly editor of the Chinese paper published in San Francisco once took down a young Smart Aleck, who had called to sell him some paper. Thinking it rather cute, the young man said: "By the way, what kind of a 'nese' are you, a Japanese or a Chinese?" The editor, who was noted for his wit quite as much as for his learning, put on one of the blandest smiles and replied: "Before answering your question I should like to ask what kind of a 'key' you are, a Yankee, a monkey, or just a plain donkey?"

For many years the farmers, on account of their stupid indifferencc to conditions, have been placed in the latter class, but recent developments have causcd our cities to change the classification and now they call the whole bunch of us Yankees.—Exchange.

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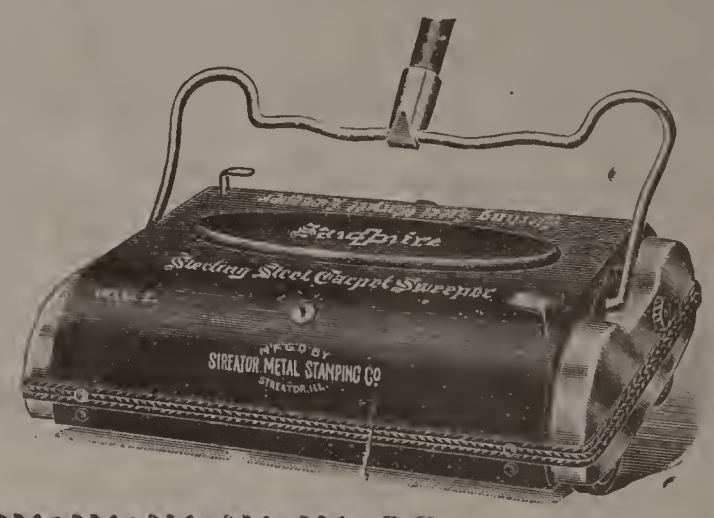

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A DFEP PLOT

CHIPS.

Here is a news item which somehow or other slipped through the scissors of the editors of our farm papers last fall without much chopping

SALES OF WHEAT MAY EASE MONEY

$75,000,000 Cash Paid to the Farmers Begins to Work Back to Centers.

CREDIT FCR WESTERNERS

Banks Refuse to Extend Loans and Force a Free Movement of New Crop.

It is estimated locally that in connection with the movement of wheat, western farmers have in the last six weeks been paid at least $75,000,000 eash. The money to pay them has been largely furnished by Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Minneapolis.

While it is true that an obligation to repay the banks has been made by the borrowers who paid the money to the farmers, still the latter have the eash and in larger amount at this season of the year than is usual. It is thought that the condition involved in these payments will prove of material help to the money situation.

Considerable credit is given to western banks for causing the heavy movement of grain. In Kansas City for instance the banks got together and agreed to extend the loans of the smaller banks but thirty days instead of for periods of 90 days or six months.

Forced to Dispose of Grain.

The result as this was that the country banks were unable to continue carrying obligations which could be liquidated through the sale of wheat. **Those who figured on holding the grain for higher prices were literally forced to sell it and this started the heavy movement to Chicago and the seaboard.** —Chicago Tribune, Sept 9, 1910.

"The $75,000,000 Cash Paid to the Farmers Begins to Work Baek to Centers." In other words, the grain gamblers have the farmers' wheat, and the banks have his money. "Considerable credit is given to western banks for causing the heavy movement of grain. In Kansas City for instance the banks got together and agreed to extend the loans of the smaller banks but 30 days, instead of 90 days or six months."

The banks are given credit for what? For conspiring to separate the farmer and his grain at a loss. Owing to the extensive conspiracy, a large quantity of what was dumped on the market, the price during the week having fallen over four eents.

Mr. Farmer, do you sec anything very creditable in this for you?

Mr. Farmer, it was principally your money deposited in local banks which had been shipped to the centers, the banks would not loan it to you, but they would and did loan it to the gamblers to buy your grain with.

Letting the other fellow buy your grain, with your money, and at a price much below cost of production. The National Government should appoint a board of examiners to inquire into the mental condition of such easy marks.

No one heard of such conspiracies last year. Why? Bceause throughout Nebraska and northern Kansas the A. S. of E. had some determined men at the helm, who nipped in the bud a number of similar schemes, even before they were hatehed. At the same time the Nebraska farmers received more for their wheat, as a result of the agitation carried on by that handful of men, than they ever received in the history of the State. What are they receiving this year? Compare it with last.

I would like to ask the Nebraska and Kansas farmers if they do not believe that it would have been the best investment of their lives had they kept those men in the field, even though they had paid them something, instead of expeeting them to boost the price of wheat, and do it on their own resources. The gamblers kept better posted on what the western farmers were doing than the farmers themselves, seeing that the farmers shirked the small finaneial obligation of keeping well trained men in the field to look after their interests, the gamblers saw the golden opportunity of again fleeeing the farmer good and proper, and try to get some of the money baek that they were compelled to pay last year when only nominal Equity prices prevailed. I take my hat off to the gamblers; they know a good thing when they see it, but the farmers don't. M. J. MEYERS.

The Right Ring.

Speaking of the discontent which exists among farmers, and particularly the younger generation, all our boasted prosperity notwithstanding, and the remedy for it, the Farmers' Magazine says very sensibly:

"Organization is the first step. Without a solid front no victory can be won, and therein lies the difficulty.

"The magnates of commeree easily organize. They form their trusts and their gentlemen's agreements" and their manufacturers' associations. Their intelligence and ability has evolved a union of forces tremendous in its power.

"The faetory worker, mechanic, tradesman — all those who labor in groups at handwork, have no difficulty in presenting an opposing force, and through the labor unons they have done much to improve their lot. They have accomplished big things in rendering their employment safer; increasing wages, in more regular employment, in shorter hours, in compelling arbitration. Their work is going on for their own betterment and of all laborers n the same lines.

Loeal labor unions unite in the Amerlean Federat'on of Labor, which is built something on the plan of our national government.

"Owing to peculiar circumstances, farmers have never successfully organized their forces. The Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Populist movement and others have all done excellent pioneer work and passed the problem on to their suceessors. Three organizations in existence to-iay are struggling to aceomplish reforms for farmers — the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Co-operative Union anr the patrons of Husbaniry, or the Grange. Eaeh is to be commended, and while they have made mistakes, just as the labor unions have done, they are all building for the great federation whieh is to come.

"I prophesy that if farmers are ever to get together in a solid and effeetive body it will not be in such manner as now employed by the associations mentioned above. It will be similar to the American Federation of Labor, which will be composed of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of specal organizations in State and eounty and by different elasses of farmers. The recent meetings of 'Organized Agriculture' at Lincoln show how this idea is regarded by Nebraska farmers. I do not see any signs of a national consolidation of farmers' associations. It is worth considering by earnest members of the 'Guild of Agrieolus.' We urge thoughtful members of this unorganized soeiety to add their influenee to the formation of a national federation of farmers. Correspondence is invited and suggestions will be entertained."

The Farmers' Magazine has the right ring, but is evidently not aware of the fact that the Ameriean Society of Equity appointed the following committee to take up the matter of consolidation of all farmers' organizations: Judge D. O. Mahoney, Viroqua, Wis.; T. T. Barrett, Henderson, Ky.; Theo. G. Nelson, 2325 North Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.—[Editor.

A. S. of E. in North Dakota.

According to the Equity Farm News, the amendment to the North Dakota State laws which the subscribers for stoek in the Terminal Elevator project asked the North Dakota legislature for, have now passed both houses and with the Governor's signature will henceforth be the law. With this amendment the laws in North Dakota are now among the most favorable in which to incorporate real eo-operative organizations in the United States.

The demand for this little amendment originated in the committee on artieles of incorporation and by-laws for the Terminal Elevator project for the Amerlean Society of Equity. After some discussion the committee was unanimous in requiring that the foundation laws of this organization should provide for only one vote to a man regardless of the number of shares of stock that each might hold. After some discussion in open meeting of stockholders, the same action was taken almost unanimously and the legislative eommittee of the North Dakota State Union of the A. S. of E. was asked to get busy in an effort to have the laws of North Dakota amended so as to make this permissable. The legislative committee consists of J. D. Meyer, Garrison, N. D., and J. M. Anderson, seeretary and treasurer North Dakota State Union.

The Farmers' Union of the South made February 22 a rally day for all of its loeal unions in every state where these exist. Why not have an annual National Farmers' Rally Day, just as we now have a Labor Day? A day on which not only farmers themselves, but all people might be stimulated to give some attention to the farmers' interests, so that the importanee of the farmer as a factor in our nation may be more fully realized.

A dreamer lives forever and a toiler dies in a day.

Don't Wear a Truss

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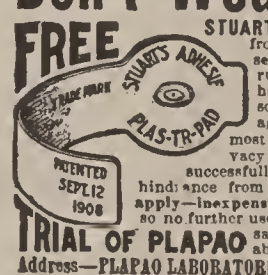

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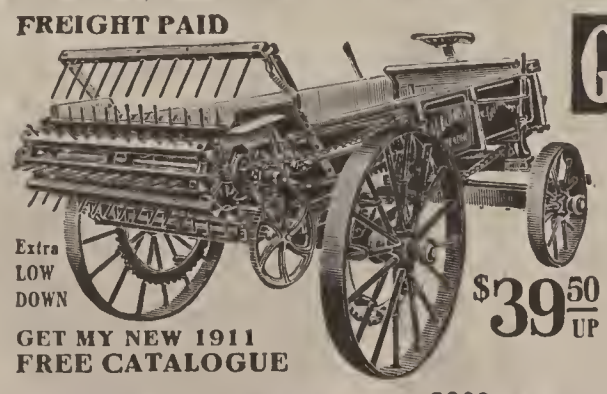

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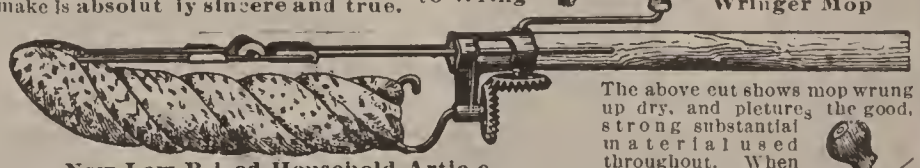

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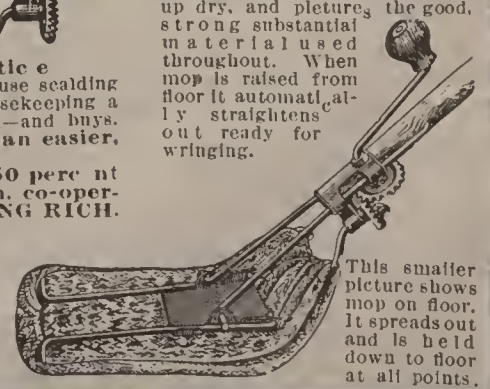

This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.

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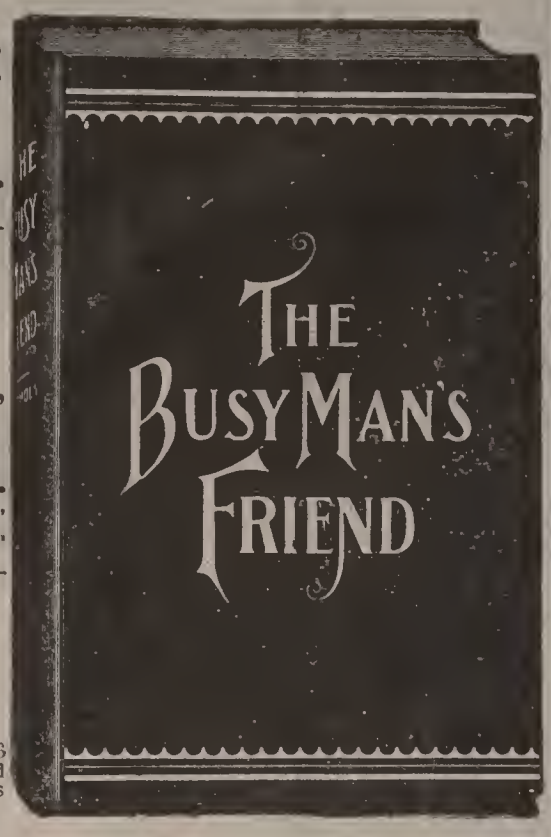

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Ice Chest, How to Make.
Heights, Curves and Rafters, Measurements of.
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Tile, Carrying Capacity.
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RECIPROCITY DEFEATED.

(Continued from Page 3.)

ents, and shall expect you to vote against the removal of the tariff on wheat.

We also would call your attention to the bill looking to a reduction of the tax on oleomargarine, a move in the interests of the packing combines against the dairy interests of the country. Work and vote against any reduction of tax. Very truly yours,

W. I. LOWTHIAN,
Secretary South Dakota Union, American Society of Equity.

Senator P. J. McCumber—"I present a resolution from the national organization of the American Society of Equity and a resolution from the Kentucky organization. I ask that they may be read. They are very short."

There being no objection, the resolutions were read, as follows:

By the American Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.: "Whereas it has come to our attention that an attempt is being made to form a sort of exchange or reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada; and

"Whereas such treaty would be a great benefit to special interests and detrimental to the farmers of the Northwest, and even of the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the American Society of Equity, an organization of farmers of the United States, in convention assembled at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15, 1910, desires to register an emphatic protest against any such action, and that the National Union is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to each State union for approval and further action."

Resolution passed at the Kentucky State meeting: "Wehreas it has come to our attention that by certain commercial and manufacturing interests effort is being made to have Congress suspend the duty on barley until the 1st of September next, when the next crop of barley will be ready for market; and

"Whereas that will make it possible to flood teh countr ywith barley from foreign countries and glut the market for the barley growers of our own country; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the members of the American Socity of Equity in Kentucky, in annual State convention assembled this 12th day of January, 1911, That we ask all our congressmen to vote against the proposed temporary suspension of the duty on barley." On motion was unanimously adopted.

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled:

There being before you now for ratification or rejection a certain Canadian reciprocity agreement in which the members of our organization are interested, I beg in its behalf to file with your honorable body, as information and for consideration by the members tehreof, the following brief statement of our position on the subject:

Certain commercial and speculative interests made an effort to get the farmers of the United States to part with their grain corps last fall at prices that suited these interests. Their program then was only partially successful. Knowing what we do about that scheme, we have reasons to believe that these same interests, prompted by a firm determination to make the farmers bow to their will, are actively supporting the proposed tariff agreement with Canada and are using it as a subterfuge with which to gather about them more recruits to help carry out their deep-laid plot. Trade operations under such an agreement as the Canadian reciprocity bill will stop an otherwise possible increase in the production of farm products in the United States proportionate to our increase in population and gradually change the source of supply from the Mississippi basin to the Western plains of Canada.

With the tariff removed on raw farm products, but retained on manufactured articles, and the source of supply moved farther away from our centers of population, it is difficult to see how our brethren in the cities are going to profit much from any possible reduction in the cost of living.

The proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement is a nefarious concoction by manufacturers and middlemen, which, if swallowed by Congress, will be a means of widening the already wide chasm between producer and consumer rather than causing any material reduction in the cost of living. Regardless of whether the farmers now are free traders or protectionists, it must be admitted that after having helped to build up "infant manufacturing industries" by their stand on the tariff question it is base ingratitude, to say the least, on the part of manufacturers and the agencies that work with them to ask that the protection wall be torn down in front of raw farm products and retained on the manufactured articles.

When the commercial interests of our country will come within a mile of sacrificing what the farmers are asked to sacrifice in this reciprocity proposition, for the sake of inaugurating a national reciprocity policy, the farmers will be found actively supporting such a move. But until such a time comes I believe the American farmer will take his cue from George Elliott's little epigram:

"Self-sacrifice is well enough, but don't give yourself to be melted over for the tallow trade."

If the stacment that farming is the foundation upon which our country's prosperity and welfare depends is a fact, and not only a handy theme for poetry and political oratory, then the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity bill is equivalent to killing the goose that laid the golden egg or driving a willing horse to death.

I believe that the mass of consumers of farm products in our cities will agree with me that it is true that if the farmer is stunned the rest of the people will be stunted, and that if they have time to give the matter careful consideration they will join hands with the farmers in asking our representatives in Congress, by mail and otherwise, to turn down the proposed Canadian tariff agreement and demand in the place of that political sop that Congress provide without delay for a gradual, genuine and fair reduction of the tariff, or at least a reciprocity proposition that has a semblance of "reciprocity" in it for all parties concerned. The farmers that compose our organization protest most emphatically against the ratification and believe it not only their duty, but their privilege, to ask their friends to show their friendship, not only by having their votes unmistakably recorded against the ratification of this agreement, but by hard work against it as well.

GRAIN GROWERS' DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL UNION, A. S. OF E.,
Theo. G. Nelson, President.

Senator Knute Nelson—"I present a resolution of the Commercial Club of Elbow Lake, Minn., relating to Canadian reciprocity. It is very short. I ask that it may be read and referred to the committee on finance."

There being no objection, the resolution was read, as follows:

"At a meeting of citizens of Elbow Lake an vicinity Jan. 28, 1911, under the auspices of the Commercial Club, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a tariff reciprocity agreement which, if confirmed by Congress, will admit free of duty Canadian farm products, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax seed, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and all other animals, including poultry, both dead and alive, and also butter, cheese, milk, cream, eggs, honey, beans, peas, potatoes, acrrots, turnips and all vegetables, including onions, while the duty is retained on all manufactured products, as, for instance, on binders, mowers, plows and other farm implements, the tariff is 15 per cent., and hay loaders, hay tedders, rollers and wind mills are taxed 20 per cent.; and

"Whereas all the advantages that the farmer now enjoys under the present protective tariff will be, by the proposed reciprocity agreement, swept away and the farmer will receive no benefit in return, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we are strenuously opposed to the proposed agreement, and that we earnestly urge our senators—Hon. Knute Nelson and Hon. Moses E. Clapp—and our representative—Hon. A. J. Volstead—to prevent the confirmation of the agreement; and that we further request our senator and representatives in the Minnesota Legislature—Hon. Edward Rustad, Hon. Lewis C. Spooner and Hon. J. E. Peterson—to present the matter to the Legislature in appropriate form, taht the Legislature may pass a resolution opposing the reciprocity agreement and memoriallze Congress not to confirm the same."

"My Peace I Leave With You."

A few figures to remember, as to the burden on the American people for an armed peace. On our retired army officers' list are 256 brigadiers, 37 major generals, 8 lieutenant-generals, on a total pay roll of about $1,500,000. From the navy, 141 retired rear admirals, 25 commanders. They were well paid when in active service bossing the under officers, who bossed the privates who did the work at about fifty cents a day. Four million who want work are unemployed. Over 12,000,000 receive charity. Over 70 per cent of the entire expense of running the government has gone annually into pensions, maintenance and extension of navy and army. It would seem that such conditions must stop or precipitate an economic revolution. Henry Clews has stated: "A strong, hostile public opinion has been created against our corporations and it is conceded that their combination might threaten the supremacy of the government. A few men controlling the destinies of millions can not reasonably be expected to be permanent." Again he says: "The excessive centralization of industries is in violent conflict with the principle of this government, which aims at equality of opportunity to all."

President Schuman of Cornell University says: "Past, present and future, our war expenses eat up two-thirds of all our national revenues. Say what you will for war, for myself I am no Quaker, the present condition of the civilized world is a disgrace to Chrstendom and an outrage on humanity."

R. H. ALDRICH.

When writing advertisers say you saw it in the Co-Operators' Guide.

A HUNTING TRIP

(Continued from Page 4.)

study of the financial condition of the National Union, this Executive Board gave an official public indorsement of the bond issue and urged members of the Society in that state to rise to the occasion and take their share of the bonds.

With this preparation made, it was for the hunter to get into the field as quickly as possible. I had already learned that a meeting was to be held in the Cook Valley Union on the following Saturday. It is of this local union that our well-known Uncle Tom Emmerton is a member.

After adjournment of the Menomonee meeting Uncle Tom kindly invited me to go home with him and be ready for the Cook Valley meeting. After a short ride on the train and a half hour ride on the electric car that night, we landed at Chippewa Falls, about midnight. After a good night's rest and a breakfast with nice, fresh eggs, milk and cream, and a good venison steak, Uncle Tom hitched up his horse and we drove across the country seventeen miles to his home. It was a beautiful day and the roads were good. One born and raised in the country, and having tasted the disagreeableness of city life, could hardly fail to realize that was Thanksgiving Day.

When ushered into the Emmerton home and introduced to Sarah, Uncle Tom's life-long helpmate, I knew it was Thanksgiving Day. I thought of my folks—the old homestead and the Thanksgiving Days gone before.

The following day was spent in making preparations for a meeting of the local union at Colfax on the following Monday. It was here that I induced Mrs. Geo. W. Emmerton to conduct the Country Sisters' Circle in our paper. Meetings were also arranged for at Eagle Point, Boyd and Humbird. Saturday, Uncle Tom drove ten miles to Bloomer and back in a blistering cold wind. He went there to meet Joe Carnahan, of Black River Falls, who was to be the speaker of the evening at the Cook Valley local union meeting.

When the evening for the meeting came, we were taken to the Farmers' hall, located less than a mile from Uncle Tom's place. Here was a busy crowd of men, women and children. Children were playing. We heard the rattle of dishes. The stimulating scent of boiling coffee and fried chicken helped to make good cheer. A chicken supper and basket ball had been scheduled in connection with the equity meeting.

The girls who played in the teams played with a vim and vigor that only country girls can play. Mrs. John Prince umpired the game with all the dignity, firmness and alertness of a professional base ball umpire.

After a brief literary program, which Uncle Tom opened by the reading of an article from the Farm Advocate entitled "A Milnonaire's Speech," followed by an address by Mr. Carnahan, the writer entered upon his mission to sell bonds. Before the meeting adjourned that night, which was not until two o'clock in the morning, the men members of the union had taken nineteen bonds and the ladies who had sold the supper, took one bond in addition to paying the expenses of the occasion, making a total of twenty bonds. (This local union has now challenged all other local unions in the United States to do as well as they.)

The hunting trip was continued by first attending the meeting scheduled at Eagle Point, where Brother Carnahan and the writer enjoyed the hospitality of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Hunt is an old lumberman and finds considerable pleasure in not only telling tales of those days, but in using some of the lumbermen's pet expressions whenever an occasion arises. The morning after the meeting, Hunt stuck his head into our room and called "grub pile." This reminded me of a morning in the busy threshing season on a western grain farm, where I have been used to both giving and hearing, since I was big enough to ride a horse hitched to one end of a straw bucking pole, the command "roll out," before daylight in the morning.

At Boyd the patriots were lead by L. A. Turner. Here, as at Eagle Point, a great many of the farmers, loyal to their own interests, assembled and subscribed liberally for the purchase of bonds.

At Humbird, P. A. Hemmy, secretary of the County Union, took us into his care. We drove out to his farm for dinner. (The city folks call this meal "luncheon.") Mrs. Hemmy is of German descent and, like other Germans, knows how to get up a good meal and it need not be said, to those who know me personally, that I know how to get away with a good meal.

In the afternoon the scheduled meeting took place at the city hall at Humbird. Here a number of bonds were also purchased. The next day a meeting was billed for Taylor. While spending the evening at Mr. Hemmy's house, I had occasion to attend a Wisconsin country schoolhouse basket social. The teacher, Miss Anderson, had prepared a very entertaining program. I have very seldom, if ever, seen children who played their parts as bravely as did these youngsters. Hemmy officiated as auctioneer and everybody had a jolly good time until late in the evening.

The meeting at Taylor was a failure. The announcement that a meeting would be held had gone out without specifying in what particular building or place the meeting would be held and it seems that a number of people were relying upon each other to look out for that and the old story of "everybody's business is nobody's business" did its work. To further prevent assembling the people for the meeting, our train was over an hour and a half late, making it almost chore time before we arrived at Taylor.

That night I boarded the train for Indianapolis, where I had to get busy and prepare the December issue of the national organ.

Thus endeth the story of the first hunt for patriots, after selling over $800 worth of bonds.

Timber Cooley Local Union, A. S. of E.

Load of Tobacco In Street of Bowling Green, Ky.

THE SECOND HUNT.

The second hunt took me to scenes upon which important parts in the making of our country's history have been played. Every child in the land is familiar with old Kentucky's early reputation for producing statesmen of high quality. It was a meeting of the Kentucky State Union of the American Society of Equity at Bowling Green, Ky. The courtesy, hospitality, eloquence and patriotism that characterized the pioneers of Kentucky according to history written in books and told from father to son, are as much the characteristics of the present generation as of the generations gone before. The Bowling Green Equity people had provided for the keeping of all delegates and officers free of charge.

If the rank and file of the membership of the Society and farmers in general throughout Kentucky were as self-sacrificing and as diligent in the performance of the great work that must be done to put "Farmers to the Front" as are the leaders who constituted that convention, Kentucky would not have lost in strength last year. (At the rate they have commenced to rally around the standard of the American Society of Equity now, it will not be long before old Kentucky will again occupy her once powerful position in the National Union.)

The Kentucky State convention proved to be a sort of a round-up of just the kind of patriots that I was looking for. With the assistance of President Sharp and many others, $625 worth of bonds were sold in less than two hours. Delegates from counties and members from local unions took upon themselves the responsibility of getting their respective unions to take one or more bonds.

After the strenuous work of the convention was over, Squire Rennick took us under his guidance and showed us the old forts that were once confederate strongholds. On the ruins of one of these is being built now what will be a most thoroughly equipped, modern state normal school. It is an interesting sign of the times and a proof of the passing of bloody wars to note that where once soldiers were training in the use of guns as a means of shaping the policies of the nation, teachers are now being trained as a means of developing the intelligence of the present and coming generations so that national policies may be shaped and all differences settled without the use of bullets and powder.

Our readers who do not raise tobacco will be interested in the photograph of a load of tobacco taken on the street in front of the court house at Bowling Green during one day of the convention.

While this trip, like all hunting trips, was a strenuous one, the strenuousness of it passed away soon, while the pleasures and profits will be remembered long.

THIRD HUNT.

The third hunt for patriots covered a briefer space of time, but was more spirited while it lasted and produced greater results. The center from which I operated on this hunt was Westby, Wis. This proved to be a stamping ground for the kind of patriots that I was looking for. Judge Mahoney, of Viroqua, the first station south of Westby, was the first one to enroll his name for the purchase of a bond.

While there are many patriots at Westby, they are not all patriots there, either, and, like hunters often have to do, it was necessary for me to get

(Continued on Page 17.)

GALLOWAY SAVES YOU $50 to $300

SAVE from $50 to $300 by buying your gasoline engine of 1¾ to 28-H.-P. from a real engine factory. Save dealer, jobber and catalogue house profit. No such offer as I make on the class of engine I sell has ever been made before in all Gasoline Engine history. Here is the secret and reason: I turn them out all alike by the thousands in my enormous modern factory, equipped with automatic machinery. I sell them direct to you for less money than some factories can make them at actual shop cost.

All you pay me for is actual raw material, labor and one small profit (and I buy my material in enormous quantities).

Anybody can afford and might just as well have a high grade engine when he can get in on a wholesale deal of this kind. I'm doing something that never was done before. Think of it! A price to you that is lower than dealers and jobbers can buy similar engines for, in carload lots, for spot cash.

An engine that is made so good in the factory that I will send it out anywhere in the U. S. without an expert to any inexperienced users, on 50 days' free trial, to test against any engine made of similar horse-power that sells for twice as much, and let him be the judge. Sell your poorest horse and buy a

5-H.-P. Only $119.50

The Way To Big Profits—You Can Make $5 To $10 Per Day

Get Galloway's Biggest and Best FREE GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK

Write today for my beautiful new 50-page Engine Book in four colors, nothing like it ever printed before, full of valuable information, showing how I make them and how you can make more money with a gasoline engine on the farm. Write me—

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FLORIDA CITY LOT FREE

READ THIS ASTOUNDING OFFER--THEN ACT!

Learn how you can get a valuable piece of property absolutely free under one of the most remarkable propositions that has ever been offered.

We are the owners of a very fertile tract of land on the west coast of Southern Florida. Our land lies only a few miles from Tampa, in Hillsboro county—the richest county in Florida!

There are several railroad stations on our land, and around one of these we have laid out the town of North Tampa, which we want immediately to colonize. We want you to settle there. We want you to make one of the most promising districts of this county your future home.

We Offer to You

live, agressive men this opportunity to secure for yourselves a home—a home all your own—absolutely free if you take advantage of our proposition at once.

We believe that we are offering the dissatisfied Northern farmer the great opportunity of his life. Take it, and you may reap a fortune! Leave it, and suffer another chance to slip through your fingers! Take it, and you may live in comfort and prosperity for the rest of your life! Leave it, and continue to plod along in the same old rut!

Mrs. Potter Palmer Buys Florida Land

Adjoins Splendid Properties of North Tampa Land Co.

[Special Dispatch by Epitomist Reporter.]

With a foresight equal to that one might expect from the shrewdest financier of modern times, Mrs. Potter Palmer, leader of Chicago's smart set, has just closed a deal that gives her complete control of 70,000 acres of land on the west coast of Florida.

This tremendous piece of land is located in Hillsboro and Marlatu counties. The land in Hillsboro county adjoins a large and exceedigly fertile tract owned by the North Tampa Land Company, a well-known company. Unfortunately for Mrs. Palmer, the North Tampa Company was on the scene before her, and consequently had had first choice of the most desirable lands in this section, which is only a few miles of Tampa.

But Mrs. Potter Palmer had travelled days, weeks and months (no donbt employing experts to assist her) investigating natural advantages offered in various parts of the United States. Still she found that the west coast of Florida, with its delightful climate, its golden sunsets, its palm and orange groves, is the ideal spot—the spot where nature has prepared a "paradise on earth."

An era of general prosperity has advanced this section to such an extent that land values are rapidly increasing. The iron fingers of commerce are reaching out in all directions, preparing to take care of the increased production of bounteous crops by the army of new settlers. Marvelous development is evidenced in all parts of the State.

Legions of workers from the North have all come to Florida with the one fixed purpose of securing independence for life. Mingle with them, talk with them, and you will be convinced that they are from the same stock of pioneers that settled the great Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

They are home-builders that have come to Florida not only to make a comfortable living for themselves, but to lay by a generous annity fund for their families after old age shall have taken away their earning power.

Go To Florida

Live in the Land of Plenty

You Need Us, and We Need You!

Our North Tampa land includes some of the richest land that has ever been developed in Florida. We are located in the banner county of the Peninsula State. **Our country last year produced one-tenth of all the citrus fruit that was shipped from all Florida!**

Productiveness of soil and uniformity of climate produce record-breaking crops. Share now in the general prosperity that will be the lot of the successful Florida farmer. Cultivate Florida soil. Make the land produce for you.

Our townsite of North Tampa is ideally situated right in the center of this company's 19,000-acre tract of rich, virgin soil. Over half of this land has already been sold, and the rest is fast being disposed of.

Many of those who have bought land have signified their intention of living in our new city. Think of what a future there is for North Tampa! Tampa, about four miles south of the boundary of our tract, is prevented from expanding to the south by Tampa Bay, on whose shores it is built. But expand it must—as the census reports will show—and its logical growth seems to be to the north, where it will probably absorb the town of North Tampa.

Think of what this will mean to our settlers! These city lots—one of which may be yours absolutely free—would then become the greatest suburban property of Florida! Real estate values would probably go up to big city prices!

But we won't lose by giving you the lot free. We are increasing thereby the value of Florida farm land. Already the price of land around North Tampa has advanced to $30.00 an acre. Another increase is due in thirty days. So act quick. Don't wait until you have to pay $40.00 for an acre. Reserve a farm now!

Arrange at once to move your family to North Tampa as soon as possible. Build your home on our free city lot! Enjoy all the comforts and conveniences of metropolitan life, and make money at the same time.

You don't need much land in Florida to become wealthy. Ten acres have made men a fortune! What other State can make the same remarkable showing?

According to the Year Book of the Agricultural Department of the United States government the average value of all farm products per acre in Florida is over twice as big as the COMBINED per-acre value of all products in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. These are the figures:

FLORIDA	$109.76
Iowa	12.22
Missouri	9.38
Illinois	12.48
Ohio	13.36

Mrs. Potter Palmer, well-known Chicago society woman and leader of the smart set, has just entered into a big land deal, whereby she comes into possession of a large tract immediately adjoining ours. The remarkable success of fruit growers and truck farmers in this district attracted Mrs. Potter Palmer to Hillsboro county. Both she and others of her family have reaped large fortunes from their shrewd real-estate transactions.

Show your judgment of *real land value*. Join us now in North Tampa. Make this part of Florida the livest, the best developed piece of land in America.

NORTH TAMPA LAND COMP'Y

Get the City Lot FREE

We GIVE you the lot. It is absolutely free. You pay no charges of any kind. Nothing for title or deed. We give you possession of your land and your lot at the same time.

Why do we make this offer?

Among the readers of this paper are some of the leading citizens of the great central West—men of character, men of ability, men who will be quick to see the great opportunities offered them in Florida. We want these men to be our land owners. We want them to be active in our public affairs. We want these men and ther children to become the leading citizens of Florida.

Therefore we offer YOU this opportunity to come to Hillsboro county, to settle in North Tampa. We want YOU to make North Tampa what it ought to be—the leading small town of Florida. We want YOU to make Hillsboro county—already the garden spot of Florida—the richest and most widely known agricultural community in the world!

Write for Free Book

Don't lay this paper aside without sending for our free book. Our special offer is ready for you and will be sent you as soon as you ask for it. Let's get acquainted. Perhaps each of us can help the other.

Learn NOW how you can become a land owner in Hillsboro county. How you can secure a ten-acre farm for only a few dollars a month. How you can become the owner of a valuable residence lot in North Tampa absolutely free. Remember that the free lot offer will be withdrawn as soon as we have a sufficient number of settlers. Remember also that, should you want some of our Hillsboro county land, you will have to act quickly. We predict that all our land will be sold in a very short time. Over half has already been taken up. At any rate, it costs you nothing to be fully informed. SO WRITE AT ONCE!

Simply put your name and address on the coupon—tear it off and mail to us. All our valuable literature and complete information as to how you can get the city lot free will be sent you by return mail.

This is the biggest offer we have ever made. We think no other as good has ever been heard of. Let us be your land counsels. We know the needs of farmers everywhere. Put yours up to us. Let us find you a way out of the rut.

Just Send the Coupon

FREE ADVISE COUPON

NORTH TAMPA LAND CO., Dept. 18. Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago

Gentlemen: Send me all your literature. It is understood that I am to get this free and that I am under no obligation to you. Tell me how I can get the North Tampa City lot free.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

A UNIVERSITY FOR CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 5.)

ated and developed so as to be able to make a prompt use of such. To the vast majority of people opportunity does not come, or, if it does come, most persons are not qualified to make use of it. Co-operation is the leveling of opoprtunity. Those not so intensely selfish, those not so alert of mind as that class who are able to make a great success of corporations, may through co-operation secure opportunity which is lacking under the principles of competition. Co-operation combining the means of small capitalists and the earning capacity of a great number of individuals, not necessarily the most expert can and actually does make the ordinary individual comparatively free and independent in his labor.

Again, it is certain that some other agency than any now at work must be set in motion in order that courage and independence, which lie at the basis of all incentive and initiative, may not be crushed out and destroyed. It must be evident to any one that present conditions are not now really promotive of these two factors.

Mr. James Wilson, Secretary of the Agricultural Department of the United Staes, in a letter issued from Washington, dated Dec. 7, 1910, urges that co-operation of farmers and consumers is a remedy for the high prices of commodities now existing. The reinforcement of this idea from so high a source is a welcome and valuable addition to the promotion of the great movement of co-operation in America.

These suggestions here given are but few of many which may be stated as the reason why co-operation is the next and most important step to be taken.

Has Co-Operation Proved a Success?

The briefest possible answer to this question is that in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Belgium, France, Russia and Switzerland co-operation has worked revolutions such as cannot be dreamed of or imagined by those who have not thoroughly explored what has been done. For instance, the greatest distributive mercantile business of the earth is that of the co-operative wholesale societies of Great Britain, which have distributed over $9,000,000,000 of merchandise since their beginning. The greatest banking system of the world, the People's Banks of Germany, have revolutionized Germany and have made it the paradise of small manufacturers. The greatest dairy business of the earth is that of Danish co-operative societies. The greatest fruit-shipping business of America or of the world is the Southern California Fruit Growers' Association. These are just a few illustrations given to show the vast possibilities of co-operation when properly introduced. But these institutions have done far more than to produce simply material results, useful as these have been. The very greatest success of the co-operative movement has been in the intellectual and moral uplift which has constantly followed it.

Has Co-Operation Been Tried in America?

There is a long history of such institutions in America, some of which have been successful, but more have proved failures. The most notable and splendid examples of success are such as the Tamarach Co-operative Store of Calumet, Mich; the Co-operative Department Store of Providence, R. I.; the Amana Colony of Homestead, Ia.; the Fruit Growers' Assiciation of Southern California; the Ruskin Co-operative College of Ruskin, Fla. In the limits of a brief article it is not possible to enumerate the successful ones, while to enumerate the unsuccessful ones would furnish a list of disasters that would be really appalling. Heroic and devoted souls have consecrated their lives and splendid abilities to such service, and yet in the majority of cases co-operative institutions have failed.

Let us now point to some of the causes of failure. First, those promoting these idealisms are filled with an intense spirit and love for humanity, but are not always equipped with business ability and knowledge of all difficulties to be overcome, so as to compare with competing concerns. It does not matter how high the spirit of altruism may be, no effort of this kind can succeed unless it is based upon business principles.

In the second place, many of the forms of co-operation attempted were not consistent with the spirit and temper of our people. The more communistic forms failed in America because of this fact in every case. Even some of the most successful at first afterward failed for this very reason. Also many of the ideas adopted from other countries failed to take root here.

Thirdly, our people, who are bred in the midst of a fierce competitive spirit, cannot at once be taught the diference between competition and co-operation. It takes time, effort and development to produce co-operators such as are not born or developed in a short time.

Fourth, and greatest reason, the laws of our States in a majority of cases, are not only hostile to such institutions, but are in fact intensely destructive. The writer of this article, although not a lawyer, spent an evening a week for three years in the greatest law library of America, studying State laws governing corporations ,and especially in reference to co-operative institutions. At this time (five years ago) but two States in this country had laws that might in the least degree be considered permissive to co-operation. In Wisconsin the State University had united with the law-making power to produce fairly satisfactory laws. In California there had been developed a spirit of co-operation favorable to the successful development of this idea, and those who understood what co-operation meant helped to make the laws. In Micihgan the laws are fairly permissive, but certainly would not have been utilized by a less determined people than those who came from England and those who form the stockholders of the Tamarack Co-operative Association and other associations of like character. In Iowa the laws would scarcely have been accepted by a less bull-dog element than the Holland people who form the Amana colony. But even in these States such laws are only a faint imitation of the great permissive laws of Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. When shown the law governing co-operative associations of Great Britain, Mr. Harvey B. Hurd, compiler of the statutes of the State of Illinois, said to the writer: "What would you have, the earth?" So strangely does such a permissive law strike a jurist used to the laws of America governing corporations which are designed to be (or this used to be so) restrictive of freedom of development. Hon. Carroll C. Bonney, the promoter of the Parliament of Religions, used to say: "Laws such as those of the State of Illinois seem to be maliciously constructed to insure the destruction of such organizations."

Federal Law Necessary.

Again, considering the question of laws, it may be said that co-operative institutions will never reach their highest perfection until we have a department of government granting charters for them and supervising their work. European countries have a vast advantage over us in America in this respect. To make co-operative institutions successful they must be nation wide, and not organized in a State simply, as is the case in this country. Indeed, the first and prime need is a federal law that shall not only be permissive, but shall be under such supervision that co-operative institutions may not be allowed to go astray. There must be a commission to safeguard and oversee their work and give them wise counsel.

Then, most of all, there must be a means by which societies can suspend when in debt, and not simply be forced out of existence ,as is now the case in nearly all the States. If it had not been for this principle of suspension nearly a thousand institutions would have failed in Great Britain which have paid every obligation and are now successfully continuing their work. Take, for illustration, the Ruskin Society of Tennessee, which was forced out of business when it really had an abundance of means, if safeguarded and taken care of, to have provided every one there with a living and to have made them secure for life. As a matter of fact, the people of the United States were compelled to pay the railroad fares of these people in order to get them away from Ruskin, and they had not one dollar left out of a fund which should have been very great.

As previously stated, an effort to provide a law permitting federal incorporation of co-operative institutions was made several years ago. The writer of this article was requested by Mr. W. M. Hays, of the Agricultural Department, to assist in the preparation of such a law. Together with J. Burritt Smith, of Madison, Wis., such a law was prepared providing for federal incorporation of co-operative institutions and a commission of supterintendents who should issue charters and supervise the work. Such a bill was presented in the Senate by Senator Hansborough, of North Dakota, but was not passed. Therefore there is no remedy at this time excepting that which may be afforded by an institution as is provided at Crystola. There are already engaged in the interest of this work a number of the students of the subject. These may be brought together and even a summer's work and the publicity coming from it may accomplish great results.

Again, the co-operative spirit must be developed, and it can only be developed by practice. Therefore, under the wise guidance of expert persons, co-operative work will be accomplished which will really result in something. Who can estimate the result of such a centralization and focalization of thought as will be developed under such circumstances?

Why a Co-operative University to Teach and Promote Co-Operation?

It is evident to the students of co-operation that this country is yet in the primary department of this subject. As yet we have not developed a form of co-operative institution adapted to the genius of our people. Each country where co-operation has succeeded seems to have founed a form which worked better there than elsewhere. No particular form has been completely successful here. There has never been a place where this thought has been focalized and centralized as is necessary to procure success. Co-operative institutions in America are singularly apart from each other. Prof. W. M. Hays, of the Agricultural Department, together with the writer of this article, endeavored to provide a remedy for this singular state of affairs, but neither we nor any one else has been able as yet to bring the co-operative institutions together into a federated body where they might understand the work of the other and assist each other.

What might be a possible economic value of such a university as is proposed at Crystola? In fact, this would be inestimable, and should the government find it possible to spend one hundred million dollars as a subsidy for this or a similar undertaking the price would still be very cheap to the country, taking the history of the United States for the next fifty years. As an illustration that this statement is probably not extravagant, we may take into consideration the fact that in Chicago and vicinity there has been lost to the people through bad investments in undertakings which were called "co-operative," but which were in fact corporations organized under the ordinary laws, a sum of not less than $10,000,000 in the course of ten years.

The people were misled into these undertakings through the use of the name "Co-operative," which is a good term to juggle with. The loss and waste through bad investments occasioned by bad judgment or bad conduct will certainly be a sum vastly in excess of $100,000,000 through the use of this term "co-operation" in enterprises which will certainly be undertaken within these years.

If now in place of those haphazard investments and misguided or misdirected enterprises the people have an opportunity to invest in wisely conducted and genuinely co-operative institutions, this vast sum will not only be saved, but in all probability a still larger fund would be accumulated. A group of real students who are intensely earnest to develop this thought may thus effect this great revolution.

WHO SHOULD GET THE WEALTH?

If wealth consists of the material necessities which make life useful and enjoyable, and if labor creates these necessities, then who is entitled to them?

We have brought out the fact that a few individual owners, who do nothing, get the wealth, and that labor, that produces all, is deprived of its creation.

When one man made a pair of shoes all by himself, then those shoes were his own. No one questions his right to own them.

Now, when one hundred men make shoes, these shoes are taken away from them by an individual owner or a company, and these hundred men do not own the shoes they make nor their equivalent.

Are not these hundred as much entitled to their product as the one individual shoemaker was entitled to his own shoes after he had made them?

Could not these hundred men own together as well as work together?

Those who produce should get what they produce or its equivalent.

Should the idle owner get what the industrious workers make?

By what reason?

Why should the Armours and Swifts own the meat after labor has prepared it?

Why should the McCormicks and Deerings own the harvesting machinery after labor has manufactured it?

Why should Carnegie own the iron and steel after the workers have produced it?

Why should the Pullman company own the sleepers after the workers have built them?

Why should the Belmonts own the mansions after labor has constructed them?

It is the conundrum of the ages.

Some say that these owners furnish the capital.

But where did they get the capital? Did they earn it? Did they work for it with muscle or mind?

Labor, that produces food, is entitled to food—the best. After labor is feasted then you might talk about throwing a crust to the lazy, idle non-producers.

Labor, that produces the clothing, is entitled to the clothing—the best there is. After labor is well dressed, then shoddy stuff might be cast to the idlers who do nothing.

Labor, that produces houses and mansions, is entitled to live in them—live in the finest ones. After labor is well housed, the parasites of the Vanderbilt class and the tramp class might be allowed a shack.

Labor, that produces libraries and schools, is entitled to an education—the best. After that, teach the loafers to get busy and do some useful work and come into the ranks of the civilized portion of the race.

Labor, that provides for luxuries and comforts, freedom and enjoyment is entitled to them—to the best.

Labor, and the children of labor and all other children, are entitled to the good things that labor creates and to the joys that may come to an emancipated working class.

PROCEEDINGS NATIONAL CONVENTION, A. S. OF E.

(Concluded from February Issue.)

Mr. Butler, of Ohio—I publish a paper. It is an Equity paper. I feel that there is nothing else of more importance in the progress of Equity work than a good weekly newspaper. I came here to ask this convention to make a paper that I will start.

I would not run it under the name of my paper, and not under the name of "Equity Farm Journal," but I will give it a suitable name, issue it weekly and issue it at a certain hour every week, not miss a week or a month, but run it regularly—put it in the postoffice at 5 o'clock on a certain day. The subscription price we will make 50 cents a year to all, as it is now. Now that there is a new department to be taken in and more work to be done, it seems to me there is nothing more important than that we have a weekly newspaper. There is certainly no other way to bring the people together as well as through a newspaper. I hope you will take some action towards having an official organ that is a weekly and that is a good one. Some of us at Cincinnati, myself and associates, are willing to organize an association with $20,000 capital to publish such a paper. I think a great many, if not the majority, of the delegates here know of my work in Equity and of my loyalty to Equity, and so that is all I have to say about the matter.

President Sharp—Gentlemen, what is the pleasure of the body? I believe there was something left over from last evening to be taken up this morning.

A Member—Yes, the motion to adopt the constitution as amended.

President Sharp—Yes, I suppose this is the proper time to take it up. The question is on the motion for the final adoption of the constitution as amended. Are you ready for the question?

Carried, and constitution adopted as amended.

Mr. Slaughter, of Wsconsin—To provide for any verbal mistakes that may be found in the amendments I move you that the Board of Directors be authorized to correct any mistakes of verbage and conflicting sections that may be found as finally transcribed from the notes of the stenographer.

On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the convention proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Wilkinson—Now, if nominations are in order I want to make a nomination. I have not consulted with anybody. I wish to nominate Mr. M. F. Sharp as president to succeed himself.

Nomination seconded by Mr. Raleigh, of Minnesota.

Mr. Slaughter, of Wisconsin—I am glad that Minnesota has nominated Mr. Sharp, and as spokesman for the Wisconsin delegation I wish to say that he has simply done what Wisconsin had already decided by a vote of its delegates to-day. It is true, there have been many things said in this convention, some of them harsh. Perhaps even some things said that there was not sufficient warrant for. Be that as it may. We believe that those who made them made them honestly, and we believe that those who differed did so honestly, and we don't believe that there is a feeling of disunion, as was suggested here last night, and Wisconsin takes special pleasure in seconding the nomination of the national president, M. F. Sharp. That he has the qualifications to go into the field and properly represent us there is beyond any question. That he is able to stand before the farmers of this country and expound the principles of the organization goes without saying, because, as I stated here yesterday, or at least since the convention began, he delivered in our State convention the ablest address I have ever listened to, excepting none. That he is honest we do not question, and that is of more importance with us than even ability in this office, because ability without honesty would be a castrophy to the organization. I therefore take great pleasure as spokesman of the Wisconsin delegation in seconding his nomination.

Mr. Lockhart, of Indiana—I am sure all of the Equity men from the section of country in which I live would have been ready to second the nomination of F. M. Sharp.

Delegate from North Dakota—The sentiments expressed by Minnesota and Wisconsin are the sentiments of North Dakota in regard to the nomnation of Mr. Sharp.

Vice-President Emmerton—Is this to be taken by baliot?

Mr. Wilkinson—If there are no other nominations, if it is the proper way, I move you that the secretary of this convention be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Sharp for president for the ensuing year.

Delegate from Kentucky—As far as the Kentucky delegation is concerned, we have no question to raise as the honesty and ability of Mr. Sharp for president of this National Union, but we did object to his election as the president on the ground that he is worth more to the State Union, and especially to our State, as organizer, keeping him in the field all the time, than as our national president. Further than that we would not vote against Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Slaughter—Is there any reason in the world why the national president can not stay in the field if it is necessary? I can not believe that Kentucky is so selfish that she is going to refuse to give us one of her ablest members for the National Union, and I shall not believe that until you have registered your vote on the subject.

Kentucky delegation withdrew from the convention for a short time, asking that the vote be held.

Mr. Watson, of Kentucky—We have consented to accept the nomination of Minnesota and the second of Wisconsin, and we cast our vote for the man whom they have nominated for president of the American Society of Equity.

Vice-President Emmerton — Very good, Kentucky. Now I suppose it would be in order that the secretary cast the vote for Mr. Sharp.

Secretary Klump—I now cast the vote of the convention for Mr. M. F. Sharp for president of the American Society of Equity for the current year.

Vice-President Emmerton—I declare Mr. Sharp the president.

Mr. M. F. Sharp—Mr. President, fellow-delegates, gentlemen of the convention: I haven't words to express the appreciation of confidence that you have expressed in your humble servant this morning. But I want to say, gentlemen, that this is a position I have never sought. I have never sought any kind of a position or any kind of an office in this organization. I have never asked any man to use his influence in getting me a position, and the only hesitancy I had in this matter is that you can get a more competent, more able and a more deserving man for president than I feel that I am. Now, there is another consideration—I do not like to be placed in a position where there is a service to be performed and then be placed in a position that that service cannot be rendered, and then be criticized if it is not rendered. I said in reply to Mr. Slaughter's motion to put this on a daily basis, unless a man can give his time and efforts to the work it is absolutely impossible to keep up and meet the issues in the field that he will be expected to meet. In order to keep up with the shifting scenes and changing views, and to anticipate the schemes of the manipulators and enemies of this organization, it requires his time—all his waking hours and his dreams that might be favorable. If you expect me to do this I cannot farm and do it. If I must go home and take up the farm work, then I cannot do you the service that you deserve to have done. I have just simply worked and sacrificed as long as I can. God knows I am willing, but I cannot do more, and I know the financial condition of the organization, and I know that it is only by a great effort that you can make it possible for me. Not being an office-seeker or a place-seeker, I was loth to take it. And if we are going to do the great work that this organization ought to do, then we must have the earnest co-operation of every official of the locals of the counties and of the State unions all over the country, and then of every member at arge. If we are a united body and propose to stand together, then when criticisms come hereafter we will stop this miserable practice of giving sanction to such an impression. Jesus Christ himself could not please the people when He was here, and I don't expect to do it. I will be criticised. Let us be loyal, and when these criticisms come, let us make a man show his hand that comes with them. That's my style. Gentlemen, I thank you for the confidence you have expressed in that you have given me the position.

Mr. Wilkinson—I might be indulged about a minute because I have criticised, but I have never criticised a member of the board of this Society nor one of its officers except here in this convention. I am not going outside. We have little family differences of opinion, and when we do I am not going outside, but I want to take it right at home, just like a man and his wife. We may have quarrels, but we want to fight them right here on the inside, and on the outside stand with a united front. I want to say that I realize the views of the president and the necessity of his mind being on the work every day and every minute, and I hope we will be able to keep him at that work, not only six days in the week, but I don't believe he will be violating the laws if he puts in even some of his time on Sundays, and Minnesota will do its share toward supporting its national president financially and otherwise for 365 days in the year, and if we cannot do it as an association there are individuals who will stand back of him and do it.

Motion made by Mr. Emmerton that the convention proceed to the election of a vice-president. Seconded. Carried.

Mr. Pierson, of North Dakota—In the selection of a vice-president it is just as essential that we endeavor to select a man fully as capable as the president, providing we can find a man of that standing. We have been fortunate in the years past in that we have had a vice-president who could step in and fill the office in an even more efficient way than the president that resigned. I wish to have the pleasure of nominating Colonel Wilkinson, of Minnesota for vice-president.

Colonel Wilkinson—I could not give the time. Time is one of the things I am tied up to. Put somebody else in and I will stand back of them, but don't put me in a place where I would have to disappoint the other fellows. I don't feel that I would be doing you justice, and I wouldn't be satisfying myself when I couldn't attend, and would not want to be responsible for things unless I was right there. I will have to ask that the nomination be withdrawn.

Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky—I do not know whether there was a second to the nomination or not, but it seems we can have two nominees as well as one, and I would like to place in nomination a gentleman from Wisconsin—Mr. Slaughter.

Mr. Slaughter — Now, gentlemen, sometimes I get off my feet and say things rather impatiently, but in cases of this kind I try to keep my head. In my business, on which I depend for a livelihood, it is often impossible for me to get away from home. I told you last night I ought to be at home now. Occupying the position of physician, I cannot always leave home. I hold peculiar views; let me state one of them: That no man has a claim to any office in an organization in a county, State or nation, but that every man is under obligation, if it is possible at all, to accede to the demands of the organization when

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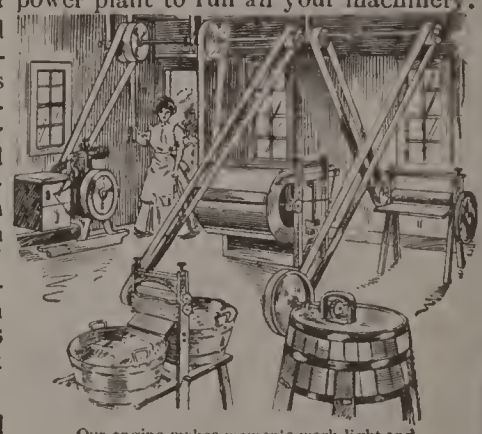

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he is drafted into service, and I would gladly respond to this call if I felt that it was just to the organization. I don't. I am secretary of the State Board of Directors of Wisconsin and find it is difficult for me to attend to the duties of that office because of the fact of its taking me away from home, and frequently the board meets in my home town so that I can be with them most of that time. I consider it a greater honor than to be nominated to Congress. I would rather be the vice-president or any other officer of this organization than to be a member of Congress of the United States, and yet I must decline it.

Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky—With due respect to the brother from Wisconsin, I will withdraw my nomination, as he expresses himself that it wil be impossible for him to accept.

Mr. Chryst, of Wisconsin—While Wisconsin would have been only too glad to furnish our Union with a candidate for vice-president, we felt, when the nomination was made, we could hardly sit still and let it go through, and I think Mr. Slaughter has made it plain why he cannot serve, and I certainly know the excuse is a valid one. If there is one thing that concerns Wisconsin more than another it is that we are fearful of taxing him with so much of his time that he cannot afford to stay with Wisconsin. I realize that a man for that position should be a man of honor and calm deliberation, a man who has great insight in the business affairs, not only of the organization, but of every-day commercial life, and I believe there has come to this convention one who is broad enough to comprehend the business end of anything that comes to him, and it gives me pleasure to place in nomination as vice-president of this convention Mr. Wood, of Ohio.

Seconded.

Mr. Jones, of Indiana—I move you that the nominations be closed and proceed with the election and that the secretary cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Wood.

Delegate from Kentucky — We thought there were two.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota—No, there was no second and I withdrew.

Motion carried. Secretary Kump casts the ballot for Mr. Wood, of Ohio.

Mr. Wood—Mr. President and delegates of the convention, I can assure you that I did not expect to carry back a big trophy when I left home and that I certainly appreciate this honor, since I have nothing to do during the year other than get out and scheme around a little, and I can assure you that I can give the organization the very best that is in me, and it won't cost the organization one cent.

President Sharp—It seems to me that as the election is taken up, we might proceed without the formality of a motion and second every time. Now, I understand that the election of a board of three directors comes next—one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, is the order in which they are to be elected. Nominations for directors are in order, gentlemen. Now, if you want to deliberate over this, deliberate as quickly as possible, so that we can proceed with the work.

Mr. Raleigh, of Minnesota—I nominate Brother C. U. Pierson, of North Dakota.

Seconded.

Mr. Raleigh—I also place Mr. Pierson as a candidate for the three-year term.

Mr. Chryst, of Wisconsin—I move you that the rules of the convention be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this convention for Mr. Pierson for a term of three years.

Seconded. Carried.

Secretary Kump—The ballot is cast for Mr. C. U. Pierson for a director for three years for this Society.

President Sharp—I declare Mr. Pierson duly elected a member of the National Board of Directors.

Mr. Pierson—Mr. President, and gentlemen of this convention, I want to assure you that I fully appreciate the confidence you have in my ability to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Union, and I want further to state that I feel sorry that you have imposed this responsibility on me, for several reasons. In the first place, physicaly speaking, I am not in condition to take up so much responsibility. I have overtaxed my strength in the work in which I am engaged in my home State and have been trying to take a lay-off for one or two years to recuperate. Fortunately in the last few months I have improved my health somewhat, but I am not back in my normal condition, but, however, since you have now elected me as a member of your board I will assure you that in all the work I shall do as a member of that board it will be done conscientiously, with the best interest of the organization in my mind and with the promise that the business must be done strictly on the square.

President Sharp—Nominations are in order for the second member.

Mr. Leavitt, of Minnesota—I would like to place in nomination Mr. Tank, of Wisconsin, as a member of the board.

Mr. Slaughter, of Wisconsin—Mr. President, I want to say just two or three things. I didn't nominate Mr. Tank for the simple reason that I did not even dare to suggest the man, but now that he is nominated I take great pleasure in seconding it. And there are two reasons—one is because I want to see demonstrated to the satisfaction not only of the delegates here, but to the whole world, that this organization is not going to consult with J. A. Everitt, and that while Mr. Tank has very emphatic convictions and has a very emphatic way of expressing them, he does not belong to that conviction. Now, Mr. Tank is on the State Board with me and I know him. When he was elected on that board he didn't know very much about conditions as they existed in our State. He was nominated by those who were opposed to what we are pleased to call the business method of doing the business of the organization, and with the hope that he would be able to keep the old order in, and when he was elected he was opposed to those who were in there because of his misunderstanding and lack of information; and when he came to State headquarters he was the most active acrobat I have ever seen in turning a somersault in the position he occupies to-day, standing straight and firm, irrespective of what others may think, for what he believes to be right, and I guarantee when the next convention is held you will agree that you have made no mistake in electing Mr. Tank as a member of the board. Mr. Tank will have to be shown, because I have had to be showing him for a year or two. He doesn't take anything for granted, and with all of his German tenacity he makes some of us have chills up and down our backs in our board room. And when in the board room he stuffs his hands in his pockets and begins to walk up and down, you may rest assured there is something coming.

Mr. Weber, of Nebraska—I believe it has not been stated whether the term was for one or two years. I would suggest that it be two years.

A Member—That was the motion.

Mr. Slaughter—I move that the secretary cast the ballot for Mr. Tank.

Seconded. Carried.

Secretary Kump cast the vote for H. G. Tank, of Wisconsin, for two years.

President Sharp — Nominations for the third member on the board are in order.

Mr. Raleigh, of Minnesota—I would like to nominate Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky.

Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky—I feel that there are men much more competent to fill the place and insist that you name some one else.

Mr. Slaughter, of Wisconsin—I am going to hazard making a nomination from Kentucky without consulting him. I was going to nominate your present member of the board, but I am perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hinton.

A Delegate from Kentucky — Kentucky don't want any member on the board. This man you have named has a position in a tobacco company there, and his people would not give him up.

Mr. Nelson, of North Dakota—It seems to me that a man interested in tobacco is what we want now to make the board all right. We have got a grain man; now some one who knows something about tobacco—a man who buys and sells or handles it I am mentioning this so that the convention can bear it in mind, so that each director may be a specialist, as it were, in his particular line.

Mr. Hinton, of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, of course I will admit that some one has to take this position. It is their duty to. While I am secretary-treasurer of the Tobacco District and am busily engaged, especially at this time of the year, and the majority of the other time of the year, as far as that is concerned, I do not hardly see how I can give this attention, hardly at all, and do justice to my other work. Take a busy season of the year and I am caled to a meeting of the Board of Directors, I hardly see how I could attend the meetings. I don't know whether the people who have me employed would be willing to have me leave and be gone for two or three meetings and the work in the office depending on whoever I could pick up, and I would much prefer you would put some one else in. As Kentucky has the president, it seems to me you could find a man in Wisconsin or North Dakota as a representative. Ohio has a representative. There is Minnesota and Nebraska and several other States represented here, and it seems to me you could pick another man.

Mr. Slaughter—Mr. President, it seems to me we must get somebody. Now, of course, it is a beautiful spirit to be willing to let everybody else have an office. We appreciate that spirit, but somebody must have them.

Mr. Carnahan, of Wisconsin—Mr. President, please allow me to make a nomination. We have with us one who has served on this Constitution and By-laws Committee, an able man, and I will place in nomination Mr. Louis Lockhart, of Indiana, as the other member of the Board of Directors.

Seconded.

President Sharp—How shall we proceed to take the vote?

Mr. Jones, of Indiana—Take it by ballot.

Mr. Nelson—I will ask the unanimous consent of the body to vote by secret ballot, provided that it shall not be considered as establishing a precedent for other occasions.

President Sharp—I hear no objection. We will have the ballots distributed. I will appoint Mr. Carnahan and Mr. White as tellers.

President Sharp—I will declare Mr. Lockhart as duly elected.

Mr. Lockhart—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, while I do not at all rejoice that the brother from Kentucky has been defeated, I thank you for the confidence you have shown in me and for the honor that you have conferred upon me. But with all that, instantly upon the announcement of this vote I felt a great responsibility settle down upon my shoulders. I feel that in this matter I have engaged in a struggle, and nothing could hurt me worse than, at the expiration of my time, to feel that I had met defeat in my efforts. Aside from this there are many unpleasant things to be borne, although I am becoming somewhat of an adept in bearing burdens. The time has been in my life when, if a man had called me a liar, he should certainly have had to settle with me on the spot, but through the ravages of time I have got happily over that until now I am beginning to feel that I am able to bear a great deal, and there is only one thing I care for above everything else—to know that I am right. When I know that I am right and that I have done right, my conscience will be a witness to me that I am honest and been straight, and that is more to me than all that the world might say if I knew myself I had been wrong. I will try to do the very best I can, and, no difference what my inability may be, I can.

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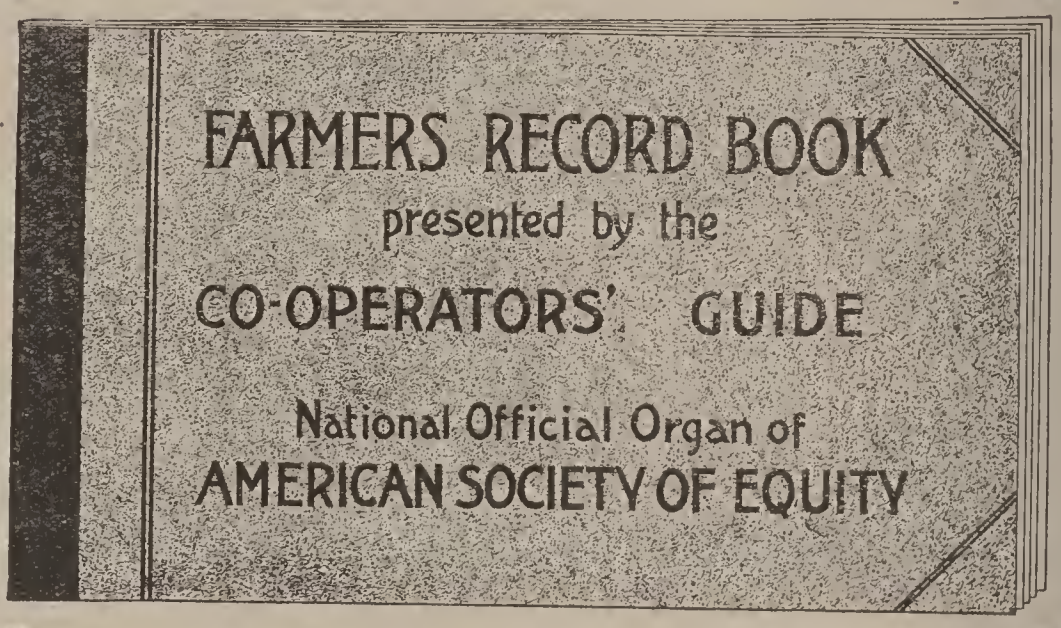

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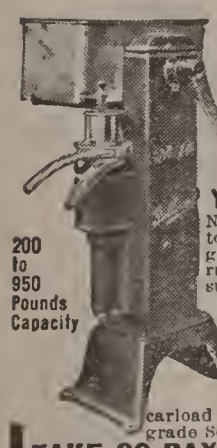

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as any other man if he will—I can be honest. Thank you.

President Sharp—Now, gentlemen, what is the further pleasure of the body?

Mr. Slaughter—I see some forms here on the table which have to do with the subject of bonds, and the bonds have to do with the taking care of the liabilities of this Society. I call attention to that because it seems to me that this is the time we ought to do something if we are going to do it at all. I am glad taht I can go back to Wisconsin and labor without question as to the result and as to the final outcome, because when we come together next year we shall not have the weight of debt on the membership as we have this year. I am glad that there hasn't been a particle of jar here this morning, but we are a unit.

Dr. Davis—I want to say right here that you people here assembled hold the destiny of this organization in your hands, and what you do determines whether we shall sink or swim. This morning's transaction is satisfactory to me if you will carry out the rest so that we can go on in harmony. I believe it is wise to have a new board elected. When people become distrustful of the head of the organization it is in peril. No matter what has been said and done, it should not be heralded to the world. Keep this family circle in tact, and I feel free to say here that the old board are all wishing for the good of the Society. But don't go away until you can carry out the things you have been doing this morning.

After some further deliberation on the bonding proposition, the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

—Friday, Nov. 18, 1910.—

Convention called to orer by the president, who asked: "What is there in the way of business?"

Mr. Chryst—I would like to ask what progress has been made on the subscriptions to the bonds?

Mr. Wood—Mr. Kump has that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Before leaving I want to say this: There is now some $800 subscribed. If I can be assured by letter to-morrow or next day, or within two or three days or a week, that there is $1,500, I will undertake to raise some more on these bonds, so as to get this undar way right off. If we can say to our people that this convention has raised $1,500 here, then we can go to work and get the other, and I am willing to do that. I am satisfied that I can get a few more of these bonds, and so, gentlemen, I will have to say good afternoon and hope you will solve the problem.

After a general discussion on how to raise the money that it was thought necessary to raise in order to save directors from having to pay large sums for the Society out of their own pockets, as well as to provide a working fund for the proper development of the Society and successfully combat the tendency to lower prices on products, the convention adjourned sine die.

A HUNTING TRIP.

(Continued from Page 12.)

a guide who was acquainted with the lay of the land. I spied Jens Davidson and promptly told him to lay aside all his other work and forget everything else but the National Union, the bonds and who could buy them, for three or four days.

A program was mapped out that provided for a visit to the following local unions: Avalanche, Neury, Timber Cooley and Coon Valley. We arranged to attend meetings at the two first tnd the last place in the evening and spend forenoons in Westby, meeting Equity members as they came to town with milk, live stock and on other occasions. At all of the places that we visited, considering the short notice we had for the meetings, nice crowds turned out with good results, except at Coon Valley, where on account of weddings, and parties previously arranged for at the same time, it was necessary to arrange for a meeting at a later date. This Mr. Davidson promised to attend in behalf of the National Union.

The most characteristic of these meetings was at Timber Cooley, where an old vacated log house is being used as a meeting place for the local union. At this point every person in the building was a Norwegian. A number of them had heard me boast that Icould talk Norwegian as well as anybody and they called the bluff, so National Union bonds were bought and sold in the Norwegian language here.

A great many of the people in this valley came originally from a valley in Norway known as Guldbrandsdalen. Thinking that many of our Norwegian readers in other sections of the country who have moved from Wisconsin to their present place of residence, might find among these people relatives and acquaintances, I asked them all to come out in front of the house

(Concluded on Page 18.)

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c for fine 100-page 17th Annual Poultry Book. R. F. NUBERT, Box 788, MANKATO, MINN

BEST SEED POTATOES Catalog of 70 varieties free. A. G. ALDRIDGE, Fisher's, Ontario Co., N. Y.

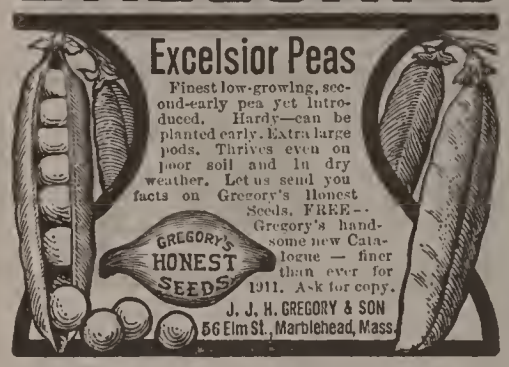
FREE TO CABBAGE GROWERS. A New and Sure Remedy for Green Worms to all who send 10 cents for a trial pkg. new "Early Snowball" Cabbage. TILLINGHAST THE SEEDSMAN, Scranton, Pa.

KRAMERS' SEEDS GROW

To prove this we will send you a TRIAL order of Six packages of our finest FLOWER SEEDS for 10 cents: Asters, Pinks, Petunias, Sweet Peas, Poppies and Verbenas; and, if you will send us the names of two or more of your friends who buy seed we will send EXTRA one package of Kramer's celebrated 20th CENTURY GIANT PANSIES. Catalog Free if you mention this paper.

I. N. KRAMER & SON, Section J
318 Third Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

GREGORY'S



Do You Wish to Sell Your Farm

I want to hear from owner who wishes to sell direct to buyer without paying any agent's commission. Not particular about location. Write me at once, giving price, description and full particulars, and state when possession can be had. Robert Ross, Box 243, Ottawa, Ont.

"S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Beauties." $1. up; write me. Egg orders booked now. Wm. J. Cooper, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

RHODE ISLANDS.

Thoroughbred Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels and pullets bred from best trapnested hens and first premium males. Eggs $2 per 15; $3.50 per 30; $5 per 45. D. J. BLISS, Carthage, Mo.

90 VARIETIES Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Hares, etc. List free. Colored description 60 page book 10c. J. A. BERGEY, Box 70, Telford, Pa.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST winter layers of large white eggs whose combs never freeze in any climate; the breed that weighs, lays, wins and pays, raise the rose comb Black Minorcas. 15 eggs fancy exhibition stock $3.00 or $15 eggs $2.00; 100 eggs $10.00; 15 single comb eggs $1.50; 100 eggs $7.00. Stock for sale. R. G. HOUGLAND, Box 55, Boonville, Indiana.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS
White Plymouth Rocks

Fowls for sale, eggs for hatching. "Book Indian Runner Duck culture from A to Z", price 50c. J. B. HOWE, Poultry Judge, Box N, Footville, Ind.

PRIZE WINNING INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Show yard ducks scoring from 92½ to 96½, mated to drake scoring 95. Eggs $2.50 per 13. Utility stock, farm range, heavy layers. Eggs $1.00 for 13; $5.00 per 100. H. H. Pearcy, Martinsville, Ind.

Silver and White Wyandottes, Indiana Runner Ducks. Fine catalogue of prices won and matings. First Cock, Cockerel, Pullet and best display Central Indiana and State show.
SWAIM - ZIONSVILLE, INDIANA

BARRED ROCKS—

75c per setting, $3.25 per 100 for eggs from my large flock of the largest Barred Rocks ever produced. Have raise them to weigh as high as 16 pounds. They can't be beat as layers.
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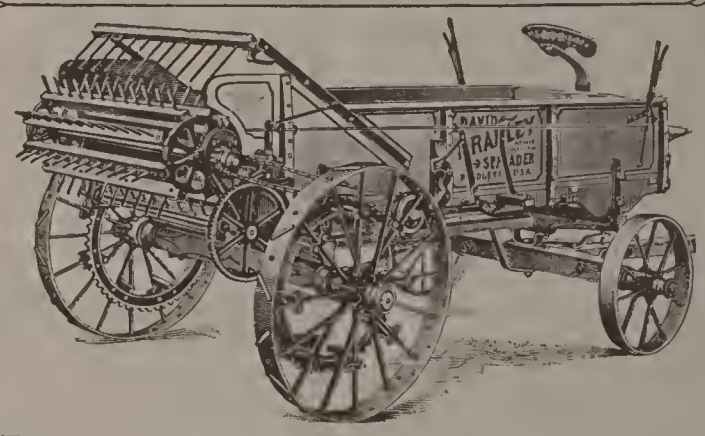
ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA 3d and 4th cockerel, 3d cock at Indianapolis, 1911. Eggs for matching, 1.50 and $2 per setting. Wm. H. Cassell, R. R. 5, New Castle, Ind.

DAVID BRADLEY



Complete as Illustrated, 55-Bushel Size, $69.50

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Spreader Box Complete Without Truck, 55-Bushel Size, $42.50

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The David Bradley Manure Spreader

Absolutely Guaranteed—Try It At Our Risk.

Judge for yourself the value of the exclusive and special features of the Bradley Manure Spreader. The spreader not having them cannot give perfect satisfaction.

A full page picture could not reveal the superior points of the Bradley, but a trip through the factory would afford you no more complete information than does our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

Eccentric Feed; simple, silent, accurate, no wear or lost motion, self lubricating, spreads thin dressing or heavy coat.

Double Chain Drive; each chain engages seven sprocket teeth and is held securely on sprocket by positive locks on idler arm; chains cannot jump.

Endless Steel Apron; self cleaning; runs in two angle steel protecting tracks fastened inside heavy body sills.

Feed Ratchet works apron by double pawl, one to pull and the other to hold.

Watertight Box, bottom made of matched first quality yellow pine, mounted on heavy sills with four girts mortised through. Low down, easy to load. Wider at rear, to friction; load automatically released; no bothersome force feed. Box easily removed and truck used for other hauling.

Light Draft; two horses do the work of three and do it better. A boy can run it.

Levers strong and heavy with malleable iron racks. Stanch connecting rods.

Seat of comfortable design, mounted on spring standard, swings forward for loading.

What Two Bradley Users Say.

Home Route No. 3, Box 28, St. Charles, Mo.
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—My 13-year old boy runs my David Bradley Spreader. I would not do without it. Have spread straw, dry and wet; some stalk fodder, long and short, wet, heavy and dry; it handles all the same. Two horses handle the spreader easily, and it works as good as any other spreader I have ever seen. It has not given me a minute's trouble and is so simple in construction that I cannot see much to wear out about it. I use it for a spreader and farm wagon, and now have it on an old truck that is not fit to go on the roads with and it works all right. I saved at least $15.37 on the spreader, and also a big wagon bill.

Yours truly, BEN P. FETSCH.

Litchfield, Mich.
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—We have tried the Bradley Manure Spreader purchased from you and are much pleased with it. Quite an improvement over the spreader I purchased from you some three years ago, although that gave good satisfaction. The Bradley is stronger and better made. The eccentric feed regulator beats anything I have ever seen on any spreader, making the spreader run smooth and almost noiseless. The angle steel track under body which supports conveyor chain is just the thing. The automatic lock which holds the drive chain down on sprockets is to my way of thinking the slickest device for its purpose yet invented. Two horses handle the Bradley with ease.

Yours very sincerely,
D. CRONK.

Refer to our big General Catalog for pictures, complete descriptions and prices of David Bradley spreaders, plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, etc., the farm tools backed by eighty years of knowing how; or send today for our Book of David Bradley Farm Implements.

We can always supply promptly any repair part for any Bradley implement, no matter when or where bought.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. CHICAGO

THE FIELD.

(Continued From Page 7.)

and he must be tuaght to treat him as his enemy and publish the matter to his fellows. In fact, to boycott every man claiming to be a friend of both laborer and capitalist.

If we allow capital to control the government, national and local, we may cry and grovel in the dirt for eternity and accomplish nothing. Let the workers co-operate to control the government, from the school district to the national, in all its branches and then there will be results. Rules and regulations must govern this united body of workers so that the first indication that an important man sells out to capital he will be kicked out and advertised as traitor to his class and a despised man ever after and let him know that it will mark his family for the sin he has committed. Capitalism treats all men this way that it can not bribe or use, but it thinks it a horrible thing on the part of the workers to hold a grudge against those traitors to workers.

Until this "class consciousness" is developed among the people it will be impossible to dispense with capitalism and our children must remain in bondage for years to come. Be prepared to teach the children in every school district that can be controlled by the workers, how the book trust is robbing them; how the express company is making fortunes out of nothing; how the railroads rob the people and make it impossible to get the economical exchange of products between localities; the excessive profits of the middle men or commission men.

A few years of such training will develop men and women who will wipe out the whole infernal system of robbery, and be an infinite improvement over the present capitalistic teaching in the public schools. Teach the people that every worker is a friend and every capitalist an enemy to society and the only reason workers fight among themselves is because of the devices of capitalism for the purpose of robbing the working class with the greater ease.

We have genuine friends of the workers in the legislatures of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. They have introduced amendments to the constitutions allowing the state to own terminal elevators, cold storage houses, coal docks, etc. If the farmer organizations would make a call for these things they could easily get them. Capitalism can not then wreck them so easily as the stock companies.

I see by the papers that 200 homesteaders have just been robbed of their homes by the Northern Pacific Railroad. In every court the farmers won till it got to the United States Supreme Court and as a natural consequence the final test results in favor of "Big Business." If the farmers were "class conscious" they would let out a warning cry that would shake the foundation of that old Supreme Court and the capitalistic government because of this. Taft would soon have another Warren case on his hands. It is no credit to the editors of farm papers that the farmers are not educated to this method of protecting each other from the common enemy.

I hope to see you advocate real co-operation.

Very truly,
C. W. McDADE.

Editor of Co-Operators' Guide:

I wish to express my satisfaction in handling the clover seed in this community and shipping it to different members of the American Society of Equity.

I havt let the local members here set the price of their seed and then bought and shipped the seed, and by the returns I got I see that the profit was divided about equally, which was about $1.40 to $1.50 per bushel. That is why our local members got more per bushel here than our dealers would have paid them, and about the same amount that the buyers on the other end got it cheaper by buying it through the American Society of Equity instead of their dealers.

But, in order to make it easier for me to buy the seed and be sure not to disappoint any of the members, I wish to have the clover seed ad. inserted in the paper during the months the seeds are thrashed—July, August and Septmber; and then I wish the members would send in their orders at once. By this I mean to have them send in their order and state when you wish the seed shipped, as I do not wish to fill the order or ship it at once, only I would like the orders so I could know just how much seed I need and thereby could probably get the seed for the price and at the same time

A HUNTING TRIP.

(Concluded from Page 17.)

and have their pictures taken. The photograph is reproduced in this issue of the Co-operators' Guide.

Meeting with great success in the sale of bonds, the members of the Forward Local Union at Westby became so enthusiastic that they decided to tackle the challenge of the Cook Valley Union. Jens. Davidson offered the rest of the boys that if they would raise the subscription for bonds to the sum equal to the Cook Valley, he would take another bond just to go Cook Valley and Old Uncle Tom one better.

Among the hustlers that got busy on this proposition were H. E. Hoilien, president of the local union; L. E. Lee, manager of their shipping association, which is very successful. They have shipped sixty-five carloads of live stock, bought three carloads of hay. Other heavyweights on the bond proposition were H. Brendum, Osten Bulland and Von Ruden, the Dutchman who speaks Norweyian as well as any of the Vikings.

By the time the writer left Westby the Forward Local Union had yone Cook Valley better to the tune of four bonds, or $100, so now the Westby fellows have handed the Cook Valley fellows a knockout blow. They indicate that they are ready to keep the championship. What local union will knock out Westby?

Thus endeth the third hunting trip for patriots. See the list of bonds taken and the takers for the results. President Sharpe sold some of the bonds in this list and three local unions sent their bond subscriptions direct. Keep the Bond Ball rolling.

SHARPEN YOUR TOOLS AT MY EXPENSE

Mail the Coupon for full explanation of our great ten days' free trial offer

I will send you a **Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder,** with ten Genuine Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an obsolutely **free trail** lasting ten days.

I will guarantee that this Grinder will **not** draw the temper from steel.

I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. **I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it.** I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for **ten days absolutely FREE**—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit, use it ten days just as though it were your own. on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plowshares, cultivator shovels, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

10 MACHINES IN 1

1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel (Improved)
2. One Fine Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3. One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4. One Harman Special Oil Stone (Improved)
5. One Saw Gummer (Improved)
6. One Sickle Holding Attachment
7. One Scythe Stone (New)
8. One Harman Special Razor Hone (New)
9. One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10. One Tool Rest

Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you? I want to prove to you that you can **easily** keep **all** your farm tools in good condition, **all** the time, with this wonderful, **simply wonderful**, outfit which I send to you **free.**

Genuine Alectride (Hard Enough to Scratch the Diamond) Grinder—NOT an Emery Wheel

And Alectride is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and ruby. Alectride is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Alectride wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

Alectride is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectride. **It is the heat in which the worlds were formed.** Every one of the beautiful irridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these INCONCEIVABLY HARD AND SHARP CRYSTALS which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

Saves Time—Effort—Money

You do the same work in two minutes on an Alectride wheel that would take you at least a half an hour to do on a grindstone, and do it better. **And you can operate The Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes.** Alectride will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

Alectride wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Alectride will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with every tool grinder.

SEND THIS FREE COUPON

Alectride WILL NOT draw the Temper From Steel

Alectride wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Alectride **does not heat the article** which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Alectride cuts and cuts quickly—so quickly the steel does not have time to heat.

Remember 10 Days' Free Trial

Send Coupon Today and Get Our Grinding Tool Catalog FREE. Also our free booklet explaining all about Alectride, newest and the most wonderful grinding substance known.

Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. **We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense.** But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our FREE trial request blank There is no obligation. **SEND THE FREE COUPON NOW.**

HARMAN SUPPLY CO.
160 Harrison St.. Dept. 4399, Chicago

HARMAN SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 4399 , 160 Harrison St., Chicago

Without any obligations on me please send me FREE your catalog explaining your Alectride Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' FREE trial offer, also the interesting story of Alectride.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

No letter is necessary; just send the coupon

buy as much as I needed to fill the orders.

I shall describe the position I was in this year when the clover seed was thrashed. I had no orders, the seed had a good price and the local dealers bought the nicest seed just as quick as it was thrashed. I had to let it go, as the price was high and the members anxious to sell for fear it might go down, so by the time I got the orders the nicest seed was gone, while the price was still high, for our local dealers were working against me. This is why I wish the members to give me their orders early, so that I also can get the seed when thrashed and can get it then at a lower price than later and much better seed than if I have to wait till I get the orders and buy the seed that was left by the dealers, as I will not buy a bushel of seed on my risk. I buy only as much seed as ordered. Then I send the seed to the consumer at the very price I buy it and charge my commission, which is 25c per hundred pounds for buying and handling the seed—that is, deliver it to the shipping stations from which parties wish to have it shipped. I am connected with three lines—Northwestern, St. Paul and Soo Line. I have to go seven miles to the Northwestern, three miles to the St. Paul, and to the Soo Line six mile haul.

And now, as I have explained how I handle the seed, I think it is the only way for true co-operation between farmers themselves. If one man was to buy up a whole lot of seed to speculate, even if he did do a straight business for a while, later on he would try to get more than his share. He has too much of a chance to graft. By my plan of co-operation it would be easy to keep a statistic of how much seed is here and how much seed is needed, so that if there is a surplus it can be divided evenly among the producers instead of a few members not being able to sell.

So wishing that some of the members may state their ideas about this way of co-operating, I remain

Fraternally,
H. WIEDMEYER.

A Schooner of Potatoes.

George A. Marsh of Wisconsin is one of the loyal Equity men who does not make as much noise as he renders service. Through the arrangement of the American Society of Equity with the Coyne Brothers, Chicago, Ill., for handling produce for members of the American Society of Equity, the commission on this shipment alone, due the American Society of Equity, was $48.00, and that is loyalty that counts.

If everybody who ships potatoes to Chicago, or whose potatoes are shipped to Chicago, would see that they went to Coyne Brothers, and that Coyne Brothers were informed that they were potatoes from the A. S. of E. members, it would not take long to wipe out some of the old indebtedness. Get some union labels and use them when shipping.

Following this same line of operation the grain growers in the Northwest through the terminal elevator agency will render material financial assistance within a year, if they carry out the plan of by-laws that were included in the informal report of the Committee on By-laws at the stockholders' mecting in Fargo this winter.

Likewise we have the Tobacco Growers' Department modcled somewhat after the same plan.

"Directors of the International Harvester Company are scheduled to meet next Monday to ratify the payment of the third installment of 1 per cent on the common stock. What action the directors will take in the matter of an extra dividend is unknown.

"Earnings are heavy and for the first six months this year were at the rate of $90,000,000 a year. On this basis they should show a balance applicable to common dividends of $11,800,000, which is equal to nearly 15 per cent on the $80,000,000 of that class of stock. After the payment of $3,200,000 as a 4 per cent dividend on the common there would then remain a surplus of $8,600,000 for the year. Adding the previous surplus of $7,384,729 would give the company a total surplus at the close of Dec. 31 next, of nearly $16,000,000.

RURAL LEADERS NO. 2.

George Durgy.

He inherited a farm of worthless land in an exhausted community. He converted the land out of nothing to a fair valuation. He brought twenty new families into the community, with profit to all his neighbors, and a future for his children. And then at fifty he died of a disease which spread from the neglect and uncleanness of one of his neighbors. But his work for the community was too solid and lasting to be disturbed by his death.

When he came to be an owner fifteen years ago, land was worthless. It could be bought for less than the cost of erecting the stone fences on it, or for less than the cost of the labor required to erect the buildings on it. The community was exhausted, for there were no leaders. The public school had "sent away" all the leading sons and daughters of the farmers, by teaching them nothing about farming and everything about trading. They had to go to town, to use the only schooling they had. He had himself, in his own house, four old persons, whose years of feebleness he and his noble wife must faithfully tend. Yet he faced the exhaustion of resources and supplied the needed vitality, till he fell, never to rise again. Without him the community he recreated has no leader.

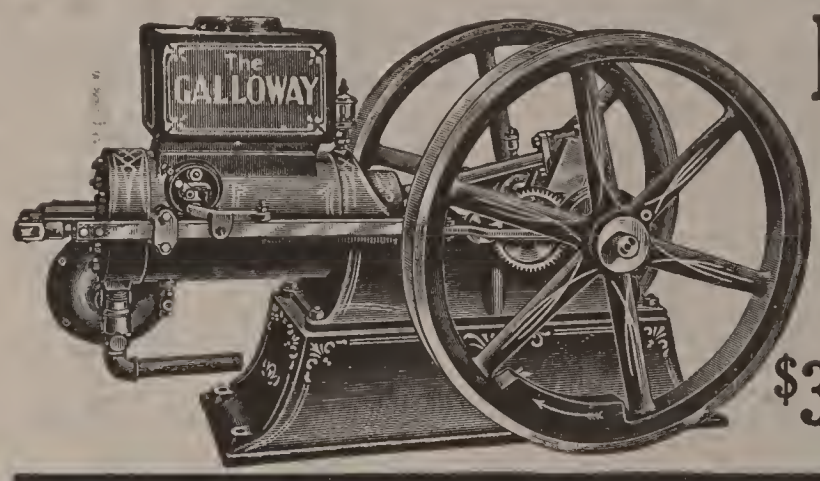
George Durgy was a working farm-

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF LOCATING IN S. MISSOURI
or looking for a good investment in cheap lands, or want to make an exchange, send for list of farm lands. Large or small tracts. Address
F. M. THOMAS & CO., West Plains, Howell Co., Mo.

ONE THOUSAND 40 ACRE
IRRIGATED FARMS in Glorious CALIFORNIA Almost Given Away

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY since Uncle Sam's free land days in the Mississippi Valley. We are different from any other irrigation organization. We have a record of Irrigating 400,000 acres in the Twin Falls Country, Idaho, at a cost of upwards of ten million dollars. We shall spend as much or more in the Sacramento Valley, California, to make one of the finest rural communities in the world. You have a great advantage in buying an irrigated farm now on our ten-year payment plan. With a small payment down, you can make the farm earn all the rest of the payments. It is better than getting a Government farm for nothing, because we already have invested in necessary improvements an amount equal to several times your first payment. Eighty square miles now ready. Thousands of acres already sold. The most profitable dairy region in the world. An unexcelled fruit country. The finest alfalfa country. Hogs, poultry, oranges, peaches, prunes, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, beans or any other special crop will make you lots of money with intelligent handling. Our promises are all backed by money and plenty of it. We have dealt with thousands of settlers, and have kept faith with them all. We want you. This is YOUR opportunity. Fill out the coupon and mail today.

H. L. HOLLISTER & CO., Dept. 134
205 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please send free information about Sacramento Valley.
Name _____
Address _____
Enclose 10c if you want our 48-page souvenir book in colors, "CALIFORNIA—NOW OR NEVER."



If you will answer this advertisement I promise to save you $37 to $300 on an Engine

The 5 H.P. Galloway Engine for Pumping and all Chores—only $119.50

GET my new 1911 Engine Book—and convince yourself. Let us make you my special personal proposition. I'll show you a light on this Engine question you never saw before. And I'll positively prove just how I save you $37 on a 1¼ H. P. and $140 on a 5 H. P. Engine for your farm. The Book is full of pictures from photographs—showing the Famous Galloway Engines as *they are*—to the smallest detail. It gives Galloway's Money-Saving Message to You for 1911.

I've got some things to tell you on Engines that will startle, surprise and please you. Send for the Book right now. Certainly—it's free, and I pay the postage. No matter what power you need—or what work you want to do—be sure to send me your name—this time without fail—for the Book and 1911 Message.

This Galloway 5 horse power Engine is the greatest work-saver and money-earner ever installed on *any* farm. At $119.50 it is the greatest gasoline engine value ever offered. The only other engine that compares at all favorably with the Galloway is sold for $250.00. And it's under the Galloway power at that. Here I save you just $140.00 and give you a better engine. Equally large savings in proportion on all other sizes.

I make 40,000 Gasoline Engines a year—from a 1¼ horse power size all the way up to the 15 horse power Engines. And I sell them direct to farmers at a saving of all the middlemen's profits. I make three times as many Engines as any other manufacturer—right here in my Waterloo factories.

Just send me your name for My Engine Book and astonishing proposition for 1911. This Book is the greatest authority on Gasoline Power Engines ever published. Illustrated in beautiful colors, with all the facts you want to know set forth in plain English. It gives you the real reasons why Galloway, with his enormous factory, and the steady trade of thousands upon thousands of his farmer friends all over the country, can offer the best Gasoline Engines ever made and really save you from $37.00 to $300.00 on an Engine. And remember that every Engine is covered by the Galloway good-as-gold guarantee. And that it's sold to you on 30 days to 365 days free trial on your farm.

I'll prove to you what the wonderful concentrated buying power of thousands of Galloway's farmer customers has enabled me to do in *breaking the price* on Gasoline Engines. The facts are startling. They are of enormous interest to you.

I want to make you my special proposition. And I want to send you my book. Just send me your name—in the most convenient way for you. Fill out the Free Book Coupon on this page. Or, if you prefer, write me a postal. Just say "Galloway—I'm willing to be *shown*. Send Book and that special offer." I'll send book and offer by first mail. Address me personally.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., The William Galloway Company
2005 Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

Cut out this Coupon and Mail it to me now
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Wm. Galloway Co.
2005 Galloway Station
Waterloo, Iowa
Here's my name and address. Send me free your big 1911 Galloway Gasoline Engine Book — and special new proposition direct from your factory to me.
Name.....
Town.....
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Man Wanted

To introduce and sell Shores' Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts, Spices, Stock Regulator, Dip, Lice Killer, Fly Chaser, etc. Steady, good-paying job, with large growing Company.

You Can Make $100 a Month

Some of our salesmen make more. Our big line of over 70 articles, all guaranteed, brings you steady trade, quick We must have one energetic, honest man in your county. If you are a hustler, between 21 and 50 years old, and can furnish horse or team, write for our proposition. Do it now.

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AS WE SHALL PAY FREIGHT OVER THE ROAD ONCE ONLY FROM THE MILL

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Indian Runner Ducks

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J. B. HOWE, JUDGE
BOX N. FORTVILLE, IND.

er. He knew the secret lore of the old-fashioned farmer—the meaning of the skies and the message of wind and cloud. He harvested his fields and the rain did not spoil his crops. He acted swiftly, with intensity, and with rare management, so that nothing was wasted, nothing neglected.

He knew how to cancel the distances of the country, which shut some farmers in like a prison. Always keeping a fast horse, he was not afraid to drive, yet his horses were not overdone. He wanted to have an auto, and would have had one if death had not been swifter than he. But he had a leadership over others in his ability to cancel the distances of the country.

He was a Christian man, and a worker, but would never be an officer. In the wornout church of the neighborhood he took the needed initiative, and let others have the authority. He hated to be thought pious and felt that his possession of a fast horse, which he often entered at the county fair, would disqualify him from prominence in the church. So he kept the horse, stood behind the church in its real needs, and refused all official place. He had more interest in seeing the minister paid what was due him, than in bossing the minister or the people.

After all, he was just the country gentleman. He was a man with responsibilities. He carried the whole community on his shoulders, and did his best to banish idleness, waste and deviltry. And yet he fell a victim to a disease which was bred in the home of a neighbor who alone resisted his efforts.

The neighborhood had passed meantime to a position well known. The values of land had been multiplied by two to five times. New people had refreshed the old society, and brought with them some new money and much new life. Young people were again seen on all the roads, and people desired to enter the community, instead of desiring to get out of it. Several new houses had been built, one by a skilled physician. Better roads were made every year. The promise is made of consolidation of the schools. The future of the community seems assured.

The man who planned it all had a heart for the sports of the young people, but he saw only one year of their enjoyment of the lake he made for them out of a weedy marsh. He welcomed the better prices of land, but others will reap the prices. We who knew his desires for the community realize that he wore out his life for the social and economic gains which would have been impossible without his leadership.

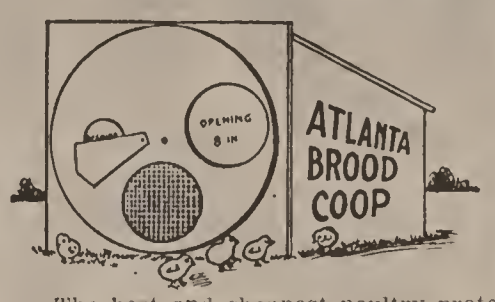
The Arab and His Donkey.

An Arab came to the river side,
With a donkey bearing an obelisk,
But he would not try to ford the tide,
For he had too good an *.

Don't marry an automobile wife on a wheelbarrow salary.

B. T. U.
WHICH IS IT?

ATLANTA BROOD COOP



Here is the Coop you have been looking for, and it has been approved by many of the most successful poultry raisers in the United States.

It is made of heavy Galvanized Steel, and is at once rat, vermin ant weather proof, yet has perfect ventilation.

The bottom can be removed in thirty seconds without any trouble whatever, quikly cleaned and replared, thus making it the peer of any Coop from a SANITARY standpoint.

No bolts, screws, hinges or fastenings to become loose or worn.

The best and cheapest poultry protection ever invented. If your dealer does not handle them, write us direct. Made only by

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Our Big Free Stove and Range Book gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you $5 to $40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns. Over 400 styles and sizes to select from. $100,000 bank bond guarantee. We *prepay all freight* and give you

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—360 Days' Approval Test
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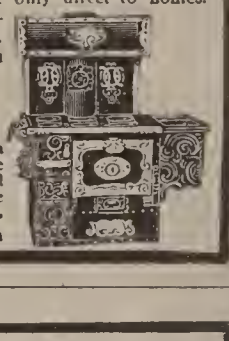
Write a postal for our book today—any responsible person can have same credit as your home stores would give you—and you save $5 to $40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it, before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for **Free Catalogue No. 491.**

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Michigan



FREE This Beautiful SUGAR SHELL

ABSOLUTELY FREE. No Strings to this Offer. We do not ask you to do any work, and we even pay the postage. It is a bonafide offer to every subscriber.

We want to send you this beautiful Oxford Silver Sugar Shell, made by the Rogers Company. We doubt if you can buy this for less than $1.00 at your retail stores. It is made of heavy plate silver. Entire spoon is six inches long, handle is four inches long, carved and embossed Narcissus in the bottom. It is finished in highly polished silver plate. We guarantee this spoon to be genuine Oxford Silver plate. We guarantee it to meet your highest expectations.

This Beautiful Spoon is given Free to every subscriber to the popular American Farmer, the subscription price of which is only 40 cents a year, and every subscriber who sends or brings 40 cents to the American Farmer office will receive **this beautiful Spoon positively Free.** And listen to this: All who get their subscription in quickly will be presented with the additional premium—a valuable **Cook Book, Free.** This book contains almost 1,000 tested cooking recipes invaluable to the housewife. No family can afford to do without it.

Remember, the Sugar Spoon and Cook Book positively free with every 40-cent subscription to the American Farmer; or we will give a **Handsome Fountain Pen Free to every subscriber.** With this elegant Fountain Pen we give a handsome finely finished clip. The Pen has a richly polished rubber barrel and swell shape; the end unscrews, has a free-flow feeder and plated pen, reversible cap. The clip is a desirable complement with the pen, fits in snugly and prevents pen dropping from pocket. **We give you choice between Sugar Spoon and Fountain Pen.** Either goes free with one subscription; or, with a two years' subscription at 80 cents you get all three premiums free. Address or call

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RECIPROCITY PROPOSITION UNJUST.

There is some agitation to get cheaper wheat by taking off the tariff and admitting the wheat free from Canada. It will probably make some difference, 1 to 12 cents on the bushel in the price, as the tariff is practically taken off now by the draw-back plan —in this way, that as soon as the wheat in the United States gets above export level the millers, by putting their name on a piece of paper, or bond, as it is called, promise to return that wheat ground into fluor (minus bran and shorts) some time in the future when they get good and ready. Another proof that we are not so very far out of the export level is that Duluth is doing a good deal of export business and they are sometimes above Minneapolis prices for wheat, but there is another side to this. If reciprocity goes through as proposed, the wheat price can not raise above export level, because if it does the market will be flooded with Canadian wheat, which in turn will depress the United States wheat market and will add so much to our own surplus of wheat for export. In that way the reciprocity will not do the wheat raisers of the United States any good. As to the flour and bread being cheaper. They will not be cheaper as long as the world's wheat prices are at the present level. Our present administrators, who seem to blame the farmers for the high cost of living and want to take off all the tariff (which there are ways around) from all farm products. They, about a year ago, contrary to the wish of the people, helped to revise the tariff (which there is no way around) upwards on everything that the farmers and laborers of this country had to buy. They saw by the way the last election turned out that they must have been wrong and losing out. They are now going to try to get into favor with both the organized laborers and the privileged corporations by promising the laborers cheaper living, giving railroads more hauling, the millers more wheat to grind, the farm-machinery manufacturers easier access to the Canadian farmers. But will it do all this? It cannot. The price on wheat will have to be kept on an exportable level because we canot pay high prices for Canadian wheat and export it at a lower price, so we have to keep the wheat price even with Canada as long as we are exporting wheat, or for the next twenty-five years at least. There will not be so very much Canadian wheat coming to the United States. Hence railroads will not have much more wheat to haul, millers will not have so very much more wheat to grind, and how can they? We are exporting millions of bushels of wheat from the United States every year. If the mills are so hard up for wheat to grind why do they not grind some of this? I repeat the flour and bread will not be any cheaper because the tariff will not be taken off flour, and even if the mills get the wheat a little cheaper they will not sell the flour any cheaper.

The duty is not going to be taken off finished lumber; only rough lumber. What do the consumers gain by that? They have not any planing mill and matcher, so it will be giving the lumber barons more rope. The tariff will not be removed from finished meats, so no reason for the price to go down. It will give the Beef Trust a better chance to make more money by buying cheaper and still get the same price for the meat as now. All the farm machine manufacturers will perhaps gain some by the reduction in Canadian tariff. What will the newspapers do with free wood pulp? If the duty is removed from wheat and other farm produce, it is sacrificing the rights of the United States farmers and farm laborers as a class, and which must come under class legislation, and class legislation in North Dakota, at least, is unconstitutional. And this sacrifice will not benefit anybody much, except, to a certain extent, railroads and millers, which are not at present losing any money on farm products. Also other manufacturers which at present are not losing any money under the high protective tariff. The reciprocity is going to benefit the western Canadian farmers some in what they buy, but not much in wheat or other farm products which they sell, because the United States is an exporting and not an importing nation of wheat and other farm produce. If we are going to have free trade on what we have to sell, let us also have free trade on what we will have to buy. A more satisfactory arrangement all around would be to cut the tariff one-half on everything, both on farm produce and manufactured produce, not only with Canada, but the whole world. This would not have any opposition either from the farmers or the organized laborers. We farmers have not before this had any say as to what we shall receive for our produce, the wheat price being based on the world's market, the cattle and hog market regulated by the Beef Trust; so where do the farmers come in for the responsibility of the high cost of living? As a good deal of our wheat is sold by, and to a certain extent, put a price upon by export commission merchants and by the board of trade before we even have commenced to seed it, and tell us we have to compete with foreign countries with their cheap labor, and once more, where do the farmers come in for the blame? I will, however, submit some figures on what it costs in capital and labor, to produce one bushel of wheat here in eastern North Dakota. These figures will not be padded and there is no watered stock in them. There have been so many kinds of figures and guesses as to the cost. The Socialists have figured it takes two hours of labor to produce one bushel of wheat; some have got the cost of production as high as 40 cents per bushel. If I am not mistaken, the ten-year average yield per acre for North Dakota is twelve bushels to the acre, which

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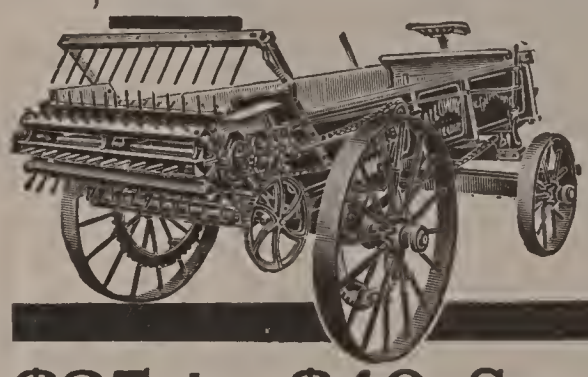
Direct from owner, a farm, large or small. I want to know of ranches, raw land, city and business property for sale. I will consider investments in patents, mining or other stocks or bonds. I will make loans and form stock companies. If you have something to sell in any State or county, write me at once, inclosing 10c for reply. Send full description, price, map or illustrations if possible. Address Melvin C Churchill, Houston, Tex.

If You Can Think of a Fairer Proposition



Write and Tell ME, and I Will Put It in My Next Advertisement

$25 to $40 Saved On a Manure Spreader

IF you answer this advertisement and get my SPECIAL PRICE PROPOSITION, I believe we can make a deal on a MANURE SPREADER.

I want to make a bid for your order. To do business with you, I know that I have to go high on quality in the Spreader. and low on my price. That's because I am selling my machines by mail. If I charged anywhere near as **high** prices for my Spreaders as local implement dealers charge, I wouldn't be able to do any business, because it's natural that people want to trade near home, *providing they do not lose money*.

But the question of quality and price is just where I come in. I make the highest quality Standard Manure Spreaders on the market, in several sizes. I prove this quality claim by shipping my machines direct to farmers anywhere on from 30 to 365 days' free trial. I make the prices low. Of course, I have to make them low to do the immense amount of business I do in my way, but that is not the only reason why I can make such low prices. One reason is because I manufacture such a vast number of spreaders, more than any one other manufacturer of my kind in the world. Another reason is that I have a large factory, and it is equipped with the latest improved, expensive, automatic machinery. Possibly I could charge you $15 or $20 more than I will charge you, and still get your order. But that's not my way of doing business. I haven't built up the largest Spreader business in the world on that plan. I simply have my expert figurers give me the actual cost on Spreaders in twenty, thirty or forty thousand lots, then I add a small manufacturing profit to each spreader and let it go at that.

Why not sit down and answer this advertisement and let me make you a proposition. My Spreader Book, Special Proposition, and Special Price will make you do some tall thinking, no matter where you buy.

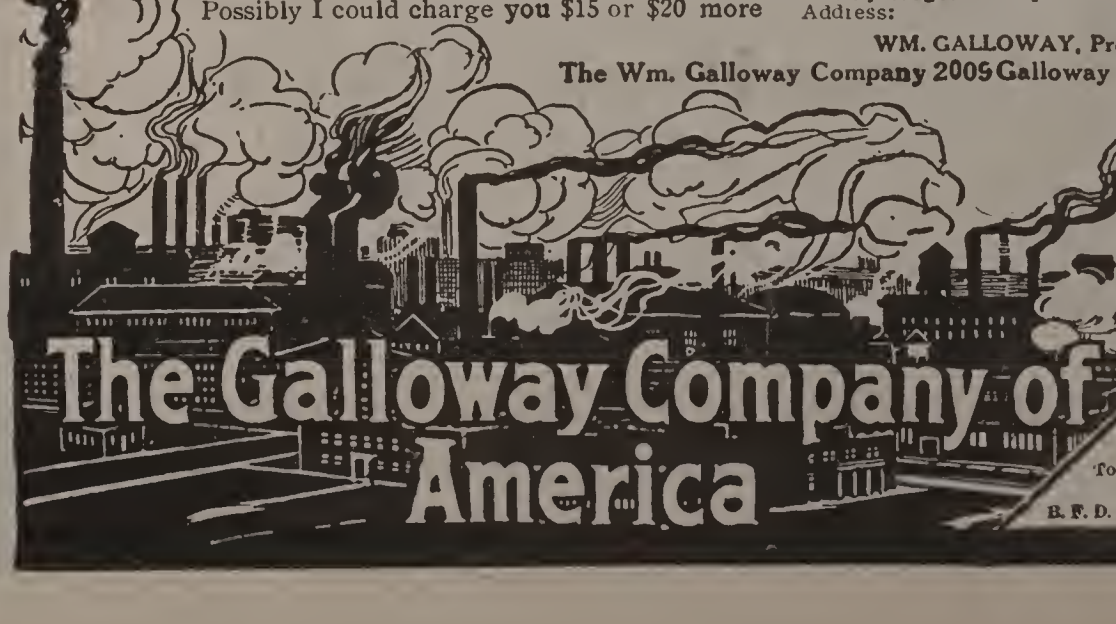
If you feel that you cannot spare the money for a spreader this year, I'll send you the Spreader and wait for my money, any reasonable length of time for any responsible farmer. Pay me after my Spreader has paid for itself to you several times over in actual work.

That sounds rather fair, don't you think? I allow 30 to 365 days' free trial, give a binding guarantee in writing, any reference as to responsibility that you can possibly ask for, sell for cash or on time to suit your convenience, and guarantee to refund every cent of your money including freight, if your Spreader is not all that I claim it to be and more. I can't think of any fairer proposition. If you can think of one that's more fair, write and tell me what it is and I'll put it in my next advertisement.

It will take you about two minutes to write a postal card, say: "Galloway, tell me all about your Spreader Proposition. Send me your books, printed matter and full particulars, together with special proposition and special prices."

Why not get such a postal card in the next mail or send coupon below? Address:

WM. GALLOWAY, President
The Wm. Galloway Company 2009 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa



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Galloway: Please send me free and postpaid, your Manure Spreader Book , Engine Book , Cream Separator Book . (check book you want). Also your big money saving offer on article checked.

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basis I will use. I will use the Minnesota experiment station figures — four horse-power hours, which are 7½ cents, which includes feed, care and depreciation. I will figure 6 per cent. interest on all investments, and what has been going wages for labor and 50 cents per day for board and room, a price which you cannot live very high on at present prices of living. For one modern, up-to-date grain drill we have to pay $125; will seed 300 acres for eight years, or 2,400 acres. Disc and drag will cost $60 and will last eight years. An eight-foot cut-grain binder, bought at trust prices, will cost $150 and will last about six years, cutting 200 acres each year, or 1,200 acres altogether. One up-to-date gang plow costs $75 and will last eight years, plowing 200 acres each year, or will plow 1,600 acres, with 50 cents for lays sharpened every thirty acres. Threshing will be figured per bushel, the common thresher prices, the thresher furnishing everything. Here in eastern North Dakota the average price per acre of land is $65. The taxes for 160 acres, with road tax included, will average about $35, or 22 cents per acre.

Taxes per acre	$0.22	$0.01.8
Labor plowing per acre.	1.10.4	.09.2
Depreciation of plow, sharpening of plow lays, and interest	.08.6	.00.7
Seed wheat cleaned	1.50	.12.5
Labor, seeding, discing and dragging	29.4	.04.9
Depreciation drill and drags, and interest	.12	.01
Labor, cutt'g and bind'g.	.33.6	.02.9
Depreciation and interest on binder	.18	.01.5
Labor, shocking	.25	.02.1
Twine	.24	.2
Threshing	1.44	.12
Hauling wheat from machine to bin	.12	.01
Interest on land	3.90	.32.5
Oil and grease, wear on wagons and depreciation on granary	.12	.01
Labor, hauling to market		
Labor, hauling to market	....	.03.3
Labor, picking and killing weeds	.38.4	.03.2
Totals	$10.57.4	$0.91.5

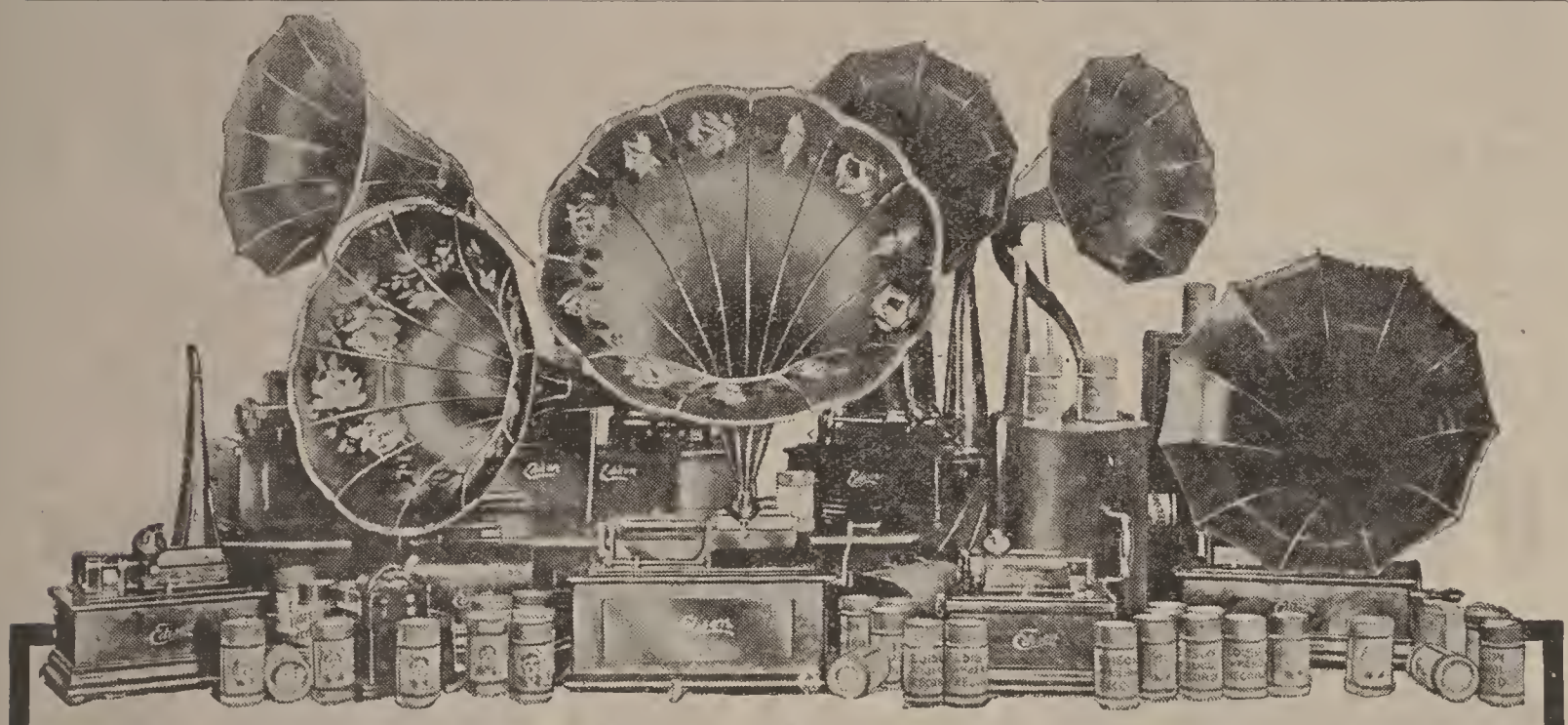
This shows what the wheat costs the farmers delivered to the local elevator at twelve bushels to the acre —91½ cents per bushel. It also shows that the wheat is not at present too high priced, as it adds 10 cents to the bushel by the time it gets to the terminals for freight commission and handling. It takes approximately the same work and expense to raise a small crop as it does to raise a large one, except the threshing and hauling to market, because it is not so many bushels to thresh and haul. In 1910 it cost about $1.65 per bushel in the eastern part of the State, as the avreage per acre crop is not over seven bushels, and in the central part a good deal less. Now compare this with the price of a grain binder, which does not cost the manufacturers over $60 on board cars at Chicago. Which do you think the tariff should be removed from? The farmers of the wheat-raising States, by all means, and the farmers all over the United States in general, should oppose this reciprocity with the free wheat and free agriculture or fram produce clause in it, as it will do them no earthly good and may do some damage. To take whatever protection there may be from the farmers as a class, would be to sacrifice one class for another. The millers got the drawback plan on us some five years ago; now somebody is trying to get the protection on all farm produce off. What will be the next sacrifice they will want from the farmers in this free country, where everybody is equal and which is ruled by the people, of the people, for the people. We farmers are not against reciprocity with Canada; far from it. We will extend a glad hand to our brother farmers over the line. Only we demand a square deal. If we are to have free wheat and other farm produce, give us also free flour, free coal, free iron, free dressed lumber, free steel, free glass, free leather and all manufactured products, including farm machinery and everything else. If there is only some reduction in the duties of 25, 50, 75 or 90 per cent. on flour, dressed lumber, coal, iron, steel, glass, leather and all manufactured articles, including farm machinery, reduce the duty accordingly on wheat and all farm produce. This will have no opposition from anybody and will be a square deal to everybody. It will also eliminate class legislation, which we should avoid under all circumstances. It is good advice not to play with fire. There is a howl in the Northwest Miller for free wheat, which is not worth answering. The writer either does not know what he is writing about or else the Northwest Miller does not have a very good opinion of its readers. Our United States Secretary of Agriculture is making us farmers think we are getting justice by giving us figures so large that we cannot comprehend them and which smack of watered stock, but which I am sorry to say does not pay us any dividends. I will just touch on the boys-on-the-farm problem, which seems to absorb everybody's attention. As long as the wages are higher, working hours shorter and capital invested gives more per cent. per dollar invested in some other business or vocation than farming the tendency will be from the farm to the city, and will stay that way in spite of all that is said and written until things are reversed. I saw J. J. Hill's statement on reciprocity in the Minneapolis Tribune, in which he says those opposing the measure are grossly ignorant. He must remember that we were not along with him when he was down East this winter, and then he could have used that space in the paper to a good deal better advantage by explaining in which way it would benefit the Great Northern railroad, rather than naming those that do not think and believe the same as he does scientific names.

HENRY STROM,
N. D.

Excited Excursionist (in a great hurry)—"Can I reach the 4 o'clock express for Boston"

Station Agent (calmly)—"That depends on how fast you can run. It started fifteen minutes ago."

No man limps for another man's hurts.



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Get any of the outfits shown above—your choice of records too. **Simply get the phonograph and the records and use them free just as though they were your own.** Entertain yourself, your family and your friends too, if you wish, with everything, from the catchiest, newest popular songs, side-splitting minstrels and vaudeville monologues to the famous grand operas, **Amberola** and other records sung by the world's greatest artists. Hear all this to perfection on the Edison Phonograph. After you have had all this entertainment absolutely free, then you may simply send the outfit right back to us **at our expense.** Now, if one of your friends wishes to buy such an outfit tell him that he can get the rock-bottom price, and, if he wishes, on payments as low as **$2 a month without interest.** But that's not what we ask of you. We just want to send you your choice of the latest style Edison Phonograph **free**—your choice of records too, all **free**—then we will convince you of the magnificent superiority of the new style Edison. It will cost us a little in express charges to get the phonograph back from you—that is true—but we'll feel amply repaid for that, knowing that we have made you a friend and a walking advertisement of the new style Edison Phonograph.

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FARMERS EXCHANGE

(Classified Column.)

Advertisements will be accepted for this column from paid subscribers to the E. F. J. at the low rate of one cent per word, provided that no order will be accepted for less than two insertions and a total of not less than 50 cents. Cash in full must positively accompany all orders. Open to non-subscribers at 3 cents per word for two insertions of same copy; 10 cents per word for each additional insertion.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE– Indian Runner ducks, Fawn Runners, White Runners. Prize winners. Outlay hens, eye-opener circulars. Newell's farm Nine, Girard, Ill. Jesse N. Newell, Drawer 418, Girard, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Grade mixed brown and white Leghorn eggs, 75c per dozen. Peter Nye, Hubertus, Wis.

FOR SALE—Single-comb White, Brown, Buff and Black Leghorn hatching eggs. First-class farm-raised stock. Moderate prices. Baby chicks, May delivery. Paul Bechtner, Waukesha, Wis.

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FOR SALE—OVER 70 IMPROVED FARMS. I own and control in Barron, St. Croix and Polk counties 40 to 240; also about 20,000 acres timber and cut-over lands. Write at once for list of descriptions and prices. You can select your farm and location. Terms easy. Time and amount of payment to suit. L. Rivard, Turtle Lake, Wis.

FOR SALE—200 acres citrus fruit land in the Gulf Coast country of Texas. Will sell all or part. Have also 320 acres in Mountrail county, North Dakota. Why not buy direct from owner and save agent's commission. Write for prices and terms and any other information desired. George Sorkness (owner), Winnie, Tex.

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WANTED—Corn, oats and hay in carload lots; also clover and timothy seed and seed corn. Send samples of seeds with prices. C. E. McGuire, Stillwater, Minn.

FOR SALE—Latest threshing machine cylinder wrench. Send for circular. Shook & Witz Manufacturing Co., Waterloo, Ia.

FOR SALE—Jack Pine Windbreaks are very successful, quick-growing and cheap. Especially adapted to sandy land. Jack Pine Nursery, Care Kimberly, L. N., Kimberly, Minn.

WANTED—A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary; $50 to $300 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. SALES ASSOCIATION, 650 Association Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Double standard Polled Durhams, choice herd headers and farmers' bulls. Also cows and heifers. See or write F. Bunker, Delton, Wis.

FOR SALE—Two thousand bushels choice Blue Stem seed wheat. David Nimock, Argusville, N. D.

FOR SALE– Best late potatoes I ever planted, $1.50 per bag f. o. b. Hubertus, Wis. Bags free. Peter Nye, Hubertus, Wis.

CORNS Send 10 cents (coin) for painless corn remover. ORO, F1470, Springfield, Mass.

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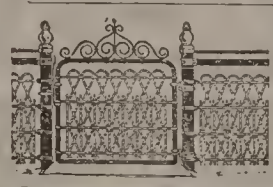

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160 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, 40 acres fine pasture, balance of land fine oak timber. One six room house with two halls and gallery, one 3 room house, two hen houses, good granery, smoke house, seed house, cow shed, a shop house, two good barns, 300 bearing fruit trees and vineyard, only half mile to school and church, free mail delivery and telephone, fine water and in a very healthy locality joining inexhaustible free range. This farm would make one of the finest fruit and stock farms in Arkansas. Price only $1,000 on easy terms. Title perfect. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.

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We are the authorized selling agents in the Chicago market for your members. Appointed by your NATIONAL OFFICERS, October 4th, 1909, since which time we have handled many THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS of FARM PRODUCTS for your members and all satisfactorily accounted for. And everybody satisfied. We are working hard for your interest but we want your support and encouragement by giving us as liberal shipments as possible. We want shipments of

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, PEAS, BEANS, WOOL, HIDES, HONEY, STRAW, HAY, AND ETC. We make a specialty of

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Give us the business and we will give you the results you are looking for. Write us for prices, prospects, or any information wanted.

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EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS.

While the Board of Directors of the National Union was discussing the question of supporting a campaign to boost winter wheat prices in Nebraska again, their talk must have affected the press tickers, because on the day following, the price went up two and one-half cents and has been keeping up since. With Mr. J. C. Davis invading Nebraska again it is a safe bet that the price of winter wheat will see some high points before the next crop comes on the market. The winter wheat growers of Nebraska have never enjoyed as good prices under similar conditions as they did in 1909 when the American Society of Equity undertook a campaign for better prices of winter wheat. J. C. Davis was in the forefront of that campaign and knows how it was done.

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N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man
Racine, Wis.

—Your Very Life Depends

UPON the care and protection you give your feet. Wet, clammy feet cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Colds, and Pneumonia. My Steel Shoes prevent these ills—keep the feet dry, comfortable, healthy—twelve months in the year. The greatest shoe ever invented for **any** man who works outside. I want **you** to have a pair. If in a hurry, you **Can Order Right From This Advertisement**—without risks—without waits—on my special Free Examination Plan, explained below. For the sake of your health and the comfort of your feet—and to **save money**—

You Must Wear "Steel Shoes"

I am the Steel Shoe Man. I invented and introduced them to the farmers and out-of-door workers everywhere. I have already sold Steel Shoes to **over 500,000** satisfied wearers—men and boys who can now work anywhere, at any time, in perfect health and comfort—their feet "dry as powder"—always rested and supported.

I expect to sell Steel Shoes to **as many more** in 1911. Because wherever I sell one pair, on an absolute average, I sell three more. Steel shoes advertise and sell themselves. That's why I **can afford** to make this liberal Free Examination Offer—and give you the privilege of putting your feet into them, right at home and examining their splendid construction. You will vow you never before experienced such shoe comfort. Steel Shoes require no breaking in—your foot "takes to" them instantly. The uppers are made of extra-strong, extra pliable leather—specially waterproof—never get stiff or hard—or let the dampness in.

The soles **fairly invite the feet** with their delightful, sanitary Hair Cushion lining—but, of course, the **great big** feature of Steel Shoes is their wonderful Steel Soles. Soles and sides are of one piece of this light, springy, wear-forever steel. The soles are protected from wear by Adjustable Steel Rivets which give a firm footing. Rivets can easily be replaced **by you** when partly worn off. **Fifty** extra rivets cost only 30 cents and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes *now*. If it has happened my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

With a pair of Steel Shoes it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot as frequently happens with rubber boots which oftentimes results in lockjaw—it's impossible to slip or slide or fall in them. No ground is stony enough to injure Steel Shoes or bruise your feet. The heaviest, sharpest snags can't penetrate that specially hardened steel.

Steel shoes will easily outwear three to six pairs of the best all-leather shoes ever made. They will positively

Save You Over $10 Every Year

And, remember, that with all this enormous saving, you are getting the easiest, strongest, most healthful, and most serviceable all-the-year-around shoe you ever wore. A shoe so easy on the feet that it absolutely does away with Corns, Bunions, Callouses and Blisters—prevents tender feet. These matters of health protection and sound feet are too vital for you to neglect **one moment.** Today—tomorrow—the simple wetting of your feet may result in a cold that will endanger your life.

Don't wait. Remember, you can order Steel Shoes direct from this advertisement—with every privilege of Free Examination—and your money back instantly if their quality don't convince you. Write for my **Free** Book, "The Sole of Steel." Mailed on request.

We strongly recommend the 6 in. high Steel Shoes at $3.50 and the 9 in. high Steel Shoes at $5.00 per pair as they give the best possible satisfaction. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16 in. Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. Don't wait a single moment. Ask your banker—your Express Agent—if this is not the offer of a responsible firm. Besides, you know that the editor of this paper would not run my advertising if I did not treat their readers square and if my shoes were not all I claim. Why take the risk of delay—when you've only to fill out the Free Examination Coupon herewith? Don't suffer another day the tortures of warped, misshapen leather shoes. **Don't** run the health risks. Mail the coupon. Right away today. There is too much at stake to allow for delay. You take no risk—nothing to lose—everything to gain—your money back if you say so. Address me personally. And I'll see that your order is filled and shipped right—the day I get it. Write

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer

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156 Seventh Street
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Steel Shoes for Men and Boys in sizes 5 to 12—6, 9, 12 and 16 inches high

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, $2.50
Steel Shoes 6 in. high, better grade of leather, $3.00
Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $3.50
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, $4.00 per pair
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $5.00
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $6.00
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, $7.00

Boys' Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 5

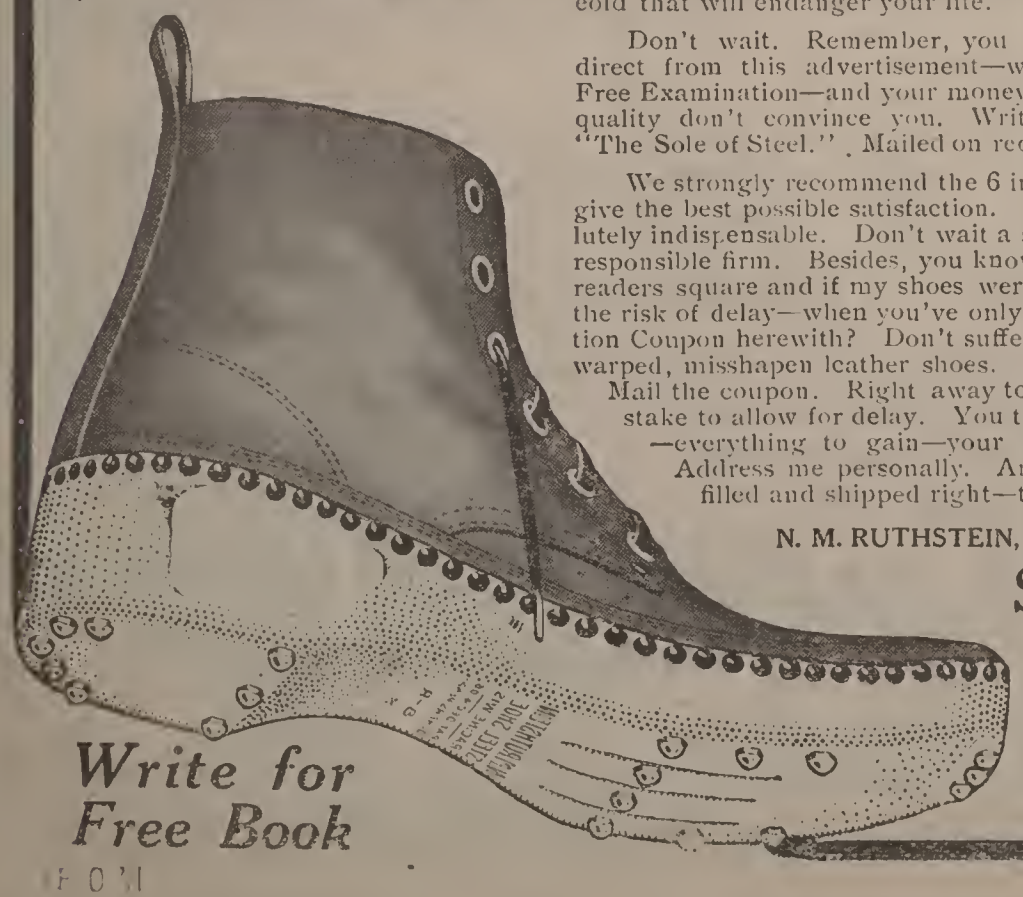
6 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, $2.50
9 in. high Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan, $3.50

In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry!

Read What Steel Shoe Users Say—
Two Out of Thousands

Dear Sir:—I have worn a pair of your steel shoes three winters, this is the fourth. I have worn them hard and have been very rough with them. I'm perfectly satisfied with them. They surely do all you say they will. They are a great comfort. I was afraid they'd not fit when I sent for them, but I had no trouble. I wear No. 8 and had plenty of room in them. I have a high instep and thought I would have trouble as I generally do with all leather shoes, but not so, I had all the room I wanted. I stood out in the timber cutting wood the coldest days and never suffered at all. You will find $3.00 for another pair of 6 in. steel shoes No. 8. I've talked for them everywhere I went and think you'll get other orders from here. H. L. KOLB,
P. O. Temple, Indiana.

Dear Sirs:—Pleased find enclosed $2.75, for one pair No. 6 steel shoes and one box rivets. Ship by express. I bought a pair of No. 7 steel shoes of you three years ago. I am well pleased with them. They have just given out after three years wear.
HENRY WOHLWEND,
Knoxville, Tenn.



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FREE Examination Blank

This is Not An Order Unless You're Satisfied to Keep the Shoes after the Free Examination

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Gentlemen—I am sending for a pair of Steel Shoes on Free Examination, with the understanding that I may try them on and walk around the house in them and with the further understanding that if they fail to satisfy me immediately I can simply notify you to send for them at your expense and you will refund my money at once.

I enclose ..... for $ .....

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